

## FOR THOSE IN FRANCE

(By ROBERT J. C. STEAD)

HE heard the call of country clear;  
He weighed no circumstance;  
Afar from those who held him dear  
He lies tonight—in France.

The tears of pride were in her eye;  
All love was in her glance;  
She sent him forth, if need, to die,  
To die for you—in France.

His babies lip their prayer to Him  
Who errs by no mischance;  
While in the trenches, bleak and grim,  
Their father fights in France.

For lips that pray, and eyes that weep,  
And hearts that feel the lance,  
Dig down, dig down, dig down, down deep,  
And pay—for those in France.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND

## Adams &amp; Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

Cash

prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry &amp; Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

## VANCOUVER

"The Summer and Winter Playground of Canada"  
MILD - BALMY - PLEASANT

YOU have earned a winter holiday. Spend it in Vancouver where it is mild and comfortable—where the great out-of-doors welcomes you. In Vancouver you'll find no cold, harsh winds nor storms. Vancouver is the ideal place in all Canada to spend your winter holidays—away from all severe climatic conditions. Vancouver is mild, balmy and pleasant all the year round.

## Spend a Holiday in Vancouver!

Here you will find a wealth of attractions in the very heart of a scenic wonderland. Excellent hotels, inexpensive homes and apartments near the district of metropolitan stores and theatres.

Vancouver invites you to spend your holiday with her.

Send for booklet describing climate and attractions. It will be sent you FREE.

J. REGINALD DAVISON, Industrial Commissioner  
Suite 203, City Hall - Vancouver, B. C.



## MUSKRAT TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Muskrat, Wolves, Mink, Foxes, Lynx, White Weasel, Beaver, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsive—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than a third of a century. A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it NOW—it's FREE.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. Dept C74 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

## Fill Out Your Card

A large number of the National Service Cards have been filled out and sent in to the local post office but there are still some which have not been received and as this is the week that this must be done and there is only a day or two left do your duty voluntarily and fill them in and mail them at once. Remember you are not being forced to do this so show your appreciation of your freedom by filling them in at once.

## Officers Installed

The installation of the officers of King Hiram Lodge A.F. & A.M. took place in the lodge rooms on Wednesday evening, December 27th, a large number of the brethren being present. Wor. Bro. Studer, assisted by Wor. Bros. Osmond, Good and B. E. Spink, conducted the installation ceremony and the following members were installed in office for the new year:

A. Brusso, W. M.  
J. R. Good, I.P.M.  
Geo. Liesemer, S. W.  
Geo. Smith, J. W.  
W. G. Liesemer, Sec.  
T. W. Cuncannon, Treas.  
A. Watt, S. D.  
H. E. Pearson, J. D.  
Geo. Harrison, S. S.  
J. W. Bicknell, J. S.  
W. F. Sick, Chaplain.  
A. G. Studer M. C.  
Dr. Ross, I. G.  
A. Gertz, Tyler.

## Adam—Thomson

An interesting event to her many friends in this vicinity was the marriage of Miss Mabel J. Adam to the Rev. Chas. E. Thomson of Stettler, Alberta, on Wednesday, December 27th, 1916.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Goudie, at the home of the bride at 2.30 p.m. in the presence of a number of the warm friends of the bride and groom.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Adam, while the groom was assisted by Mr. W. Finlay, outgoing missionary to West Africa.

Among those present from a distance were the Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Bell, of Drumheller, and the Misses White, Dunnington, and Johnson of Edmonton, Alberta.

The bride was well known as the matron of the Rescue Home at Beulah Mission, Edmonton, where she has labored for the past seven years, and she will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson left on the 6.40 p.m. train for the south. After visiting Calgary and Edmonton, they will reside in Stettler, Alberta, where Mr. Thomson is engaged in pastoral work. May the blessing of God be upon this union.

## Died

BROWN—On Wednesday, December 27th, 1916, at Sunnyslope, Geo. Brown, aged 26 years. Interment took place at Sunnyslope. (Mr. Brown had been in poor health for some years and had lived at Sunnyslope about 8 years. He leaves three brothers, Sunnyslope, Messrs. Jake, Peter, and Isaac Brown.

## New Councillors

The nominations for three Councillors on Wednesday resulted in there just being enough men brought forward to fill the positions and so they are elected by acclamation. Messrs. G. B. Sexsmith, Parker R. Reed and H. B. Atkins are the new members unless some of them withdraw.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. Leonard Wood of Battleford and Misses Alma Wood and P. Grant of Calgary, spent Xmas with Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Evans.

Mrs. Pirie Barnes returned home on Wednesday from the Calgary hospital much improved in health.

Mr. Frank Kiteley is having an auction sale of Horses, Cattle, Implements, etc., on Wednesday, January 10th. See ad on last page.

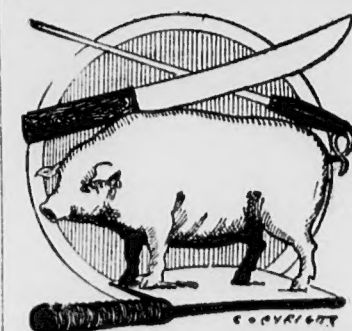
The Red Cross rooms for this Friday will be in charge of Mrs. Bicknell, Mrs. Deadrick and Mrs. Durrer. Tea will be served as usual.

Arden and John Deadrick left on Saturday last for Central Minnesota to visit with their uncle, and then to Northwestern Iowa, to visit with their grandmother.

The Women's Institute will meet in the Red Cross rooms on Thursday afternoon, January 11th, at 2 o'clock. All members are requested to attend the election of officers.

The Opera House Manager has engaged at a great expense the following artists, commencing next Tuesday, Mary Pickford, and Margariet Clarke and all the other great artists. Note special, coming—"The Battle of the Somme. Admission will be 50c and 25c.

**PAY** When You Graduate  
Garbutt Business College, Calgary



L. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

WILL HAVE A CAR OF

Fish

About January 1st

Send in your order now—want to sell fish out of car.

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$ 585.00
F. J. Couper.....	5.00
Westcott Meeting, per Miss Rosie Klinck.....	203.95
David McCoy.....	20.00
Westerdale Municipality balance grant 1916, per A. McNaughton.....	350.00
Town collections per P. R. Reed.....	87.00
	1,250.95

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....\$ 70.00

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$ 64.00
Didsbury Women's Institute	1.80
D. Irwin.....	2.00
	67.80

## BUSINESS LOCALS

## SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**WANTED AT ONCE**—A janitor for office work. Apply to Drs. Evans & Rose.

**APPLICATION** for renewals of the National Trust Co's mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

**FOUND**—A dark fur coat found near old Neapolis store. Owner can have same by applying to Mrs. R. C. Oldham and paying advertising expenses.

**FOR SALE**—A few cows to freshen soon. Alex Hendry, Didsbury, Phone 1903.

**LOST**—A gold watch, between Liesemer's hardware and Howe's lumber yard. Finder please return to Pioneer office and receive reward.

## NOTICE

All accounts due the firm of Rumball & Hyndman are requested to settle same with Mr. H. Hyndman, on or before Saturday, January 20th, 1917.

Mr. H. HYNDMAN

## SCOUT ORDERS, JAN. 5, 1917

Both patrols will meet at the club room at 8 o'clock Friday evening to take up the usual work. All boys wishing to join the scouts will meet at Scout Master Wragglesworth's office on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Boys as young as nine years will be accepted providing they are large enough to take up the scout work.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**Money Orders issued by the Union Bank of Canada**

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 8c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## W. S. Durrer UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall  
Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA



## DISTRESSING RHEUMATISM

How many people, crippled and lame from rheumatism, owe their condition to neglected or incorrect treatment!

It is the exact combination of the Purest Cod Liver Oil with glycerine and hypophosphites as contained in

# SCOTT'S EMULSION



that has made Scott's famous for relieving rheumatism when other treatments have utterly failed.

If you are a rheumatism sufferer, or feel its first symptoms, start on Scott's Emulsion at once. IT MAY BE EXACTLY WHAT YOU NEED.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

### An Enlarged Experience

Canada Preparing for Larger Production of Manufactured Articles

Canadian prosperity, it is true, has been brought about partly by war orders, but these constitute only a fraction of the nation's new industries. They have been most helpful in showing the country what it can do towards supplying its own needs. The war orders have tested the country's supply of raw material and the skill of its mechanics. When the war orders shall have stopped, Canada will be prepared to go on with the production of manufactured articles on a scale that it could not have attained in many years without the instruction and experience that have come with the demand for munitions. The war has cost Canada dearly, but the experience will not leave the country without some valuable compensation, especially in an enlarged knowledge of itself. — Christian Science Monitor.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N.1 N.2 N.3. THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with 100% Success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, RHEUMATISM, PILES, EITHER NO DRUGS OR MAIL \$1.00 POST 4 CTS. FOUNDER CO. 100 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK 17, N.Y. TORONTO: WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L. C. CLING MED. CO. HAVERSHAM RD., HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. TRY NEW REMEDY TODAY! EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THIS TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH GOVT. DEMY AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES**  
Dog and How to Feed  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
H. CLAY CLOVER CO., Inc.  
118 West 31st Street, New York

**A Very Merry Christmas**

**The Gift That Gets A Smile -**

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas — over and over again — is

**The Gillette Safety Razor**

It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from \$5 to \$25.

**Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Office and Factory—GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

## A Land of Wealth

The Benefits to Be Derived From Learning the Glorious Lesson of Thrift

The really great countries of the world are peopled by thrifty, hard-headed, sensible folks who are not ashamed to save, and a large part of the destitution and misery of this world are traceable to somebody's lack of thrift—somebody's unwillingness to give up present pleasures for future prosperity. The boy and the girl who fail to get the schooling they should; the mother, broken by hard, unending toil; the foreclosed mortgage, the broken-up home—how often do these come from somebody's failure to save?

If we have not already done so, let us now learn the glorious lesson of thrift; let us join the bank line and be our own masters, rather than the bread line of dependent supplicants. Let's save some money.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

### Gasoline as Wash for Wounds

Contused, lacerated wounds with dirt ground into them are cleaned with gasoline in a field hospital in France. The skin and then the surface of the wound are rubbed with a swab or absorbent cotton soaked in gasoline. The interior of the wound is swabbed out with gasoline as far as can be reached with pledgets of cotton wrapped around a forceps.

Gasoline causes no pain, but it will cause blisters if left on and covered with bandages that prevent evaporation. Medical journals say gasoline has long been used by workmen in factories for cleaning dirty cuts and lacerations.

## HIS FRIEND HURT; HE HELPED HIM

Injured Man Laughed When Simple Treatment Was Suggested. But He Thanked His Comrade Later

Once upon a time word came to Henry A. Voehl, of Plainland, N.J., that a close friend had been injured, and full of anxiety he visited the afflicted man, who was suffering from a sprained ankle.

"It was so bad that the leg had turned black," said Mr. Voehl in relating the story. "I told him I would have him out in a week and he laughed at me. But I took him a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, that night he put some on and noticed the ankle felt better. I told him to use it every day, and in three days his ankle was practically well. In four days he was working. He gladly admits that Sloan's Liniment 'put him on his feet.'"

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

## Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

The Waiter: What makes you so stout?  
The Maid: Because I eat what is right. What makes you so thin?  
The Waiter: Because I eat what is left.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels, thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

### The Honored Guest

First Gent: Come and dine with me tomorrow evening, old top.  
Second Gent: Afraid I can't. I'm going to see Hamlet.  
First Gent: Never mind, bring him along with you.—Today.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Policeman: What are standing 'ere for?  
Looter: Nuffink.  
Policeman: Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place how would the rest get past?

**A Remedy for Earache.**—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

### Real Sorrow

"Who are those two sad-looking women over there?"  
"They're a couple of neighborhood women who always get together to mourn."  
"Torn by some common sorrow?"  
"Yes; one's husband never comes home and the other one's husband hangs around home all the time."  
Houston Post.

W. N. U. 1136

## Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

**LONDON.**—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guaranteed it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valmar Drug Co., Store 8, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

### Leave Your Worries on the Train

When business or pleasure take you away from home, you are much concerned about convenience and comfort. You can enjoy both at the

## Walker House Hotel Carls-Rite

"The House of Plenty" or "The House of Comfort"

The management have for years been making a careful study of the needs of the Travelling Public. Everything that makes for Comfort, Safety and Convenience is our Policy. Convenience is a natural asset owing to the splendid location of each, both within a minute's walk from the Union Station and within the heart of the city's business activities. Comfort is assured by large and perfectly trained staffs, and detached brick structures open on all sides with every modern convenience.

The rates are very reasonable considering the increased cost of living. Give your baggage checks either to the Walker House or Carls-Rite Hotel porter. Both will be at the Union Station on your arrival—American or European Plan.

— THE WALKER HOUSE or THE CARLS-RITE HOTEL —  
TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTELS

GEO. WRIGHT & MACK CARROLL, Proprietors. (Both formerly Westerners.)

## James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED Established 1857

### Electrified Trousers

Trousers warmed by electricity is one of the war inventions. It is the idea of an Innsbruck professor who is at present serving in the German army, and a Vienna professor of medicine. Besides the comfort in winter, it is pointed out that electrical trousers and likewise an electric arm-warmer, might be profitably used in airships. The garments are made with extremely supple electrical warming wires, woven in with the cloth, which is itself made specially with a view to insulation. The device is fed by cables at a distance of a hundred yards and more. The wearer can himself connect and disconnect the heat conductor. The expense of keeping trousers supplied with an electric current is about two cents an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Canadian Dairy Products in Britain

The Department of Trade and Commerce state that during the month of August, 23,150 hundred-weights of Canadian butter were exported to the United Kingdom, as compared with 1,421 hundred-weights in August, 1915. The comparative figures for cheese during the same months were 265,251 hundred-weights and 188,928. The export of eggs to the same country increased from 27,747 to 82,710 "great hundreds"—a great hundred being 120.

### Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity — with an eye to full value. When you buy

## EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR

Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

Plain Reason

"I never could see why they always called a boat 'she.'"  
"Evidently, you have never tried to steer one."

## Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

Further Proof That Dr. Chase's Ointment is a Positive Cure for Chronic Eczema

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments.

By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put.

Mr. J. Brice, Temperance Road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suf-

fered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness, for by relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and heals the skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



# MILITARY THRIFT IS SHOWN BY METHODS USED IN SALVAGE SHEDS

EFFICIENCY FIRST AND THEN ECONOMY IS MOTTO

This Article Describes How the Litter of War Material at the Front is Carefully Gathered Up and Nothing Wasted That Can Be Repaired and Put to Use Again

To feed and equip our millions of fighting men entails a strain even upon Britain's vast resources. So there is a stern call for business methods and prevention of waste in all departments of the Quartermaster-General—that universal provider who has turned the whole empire into a series of arsenals and stores.

The fine flower of Britain is in arms—peer and peasant, miner and clerk and millhand. And to supply our armies is now the prime industry of the nation, and one of roaring activity, thanks to our glorious command of the seas. Shiploads of ore become giant guns and shell-cases. Cotton and chemicals are turned by war-wizards into high explosives of volcanic fury and force. The wool for khaki is bespoken on the backs of Australian sheep. American and Argentine cattle are marked down for meat, and the hides go to Leicester, and Northampton for the soldiers' boots—millions of pairs, for our Allies' use as well as for our own.

Whole fleets of ships ply back and forth between our home ports and the army bases in France. They carry every conceivable device of offence and defence, from monstrous howitzers and barbed wire. As for our army's food, is not the world combed for it? Is there not a huge hierarchy in charge of it, from the director of supplies in Whitehall to local inspectors at the world's end? In Assam for tea, in Santos for coffee, in Chicago for meat, in Sydney for grain. Also in marts nearer home, from Mincing Lane to Bethune in France, a typical town of the British "invasion," where local supplies are bought.

And everywhere is jealous watch kept upon quality and quantity of stores and food. Woe to the dairyman who works milk powder or other adulterant into his butter. I have in mind an English prosecution, where the War Office analyst condemned 40,000 lbs of butter and got a conviction against the contractors, with the maximum penalty and social ostracism besides. So the whole earth is our soldiers' storehouse, and British workshops the immediate source of supply.

Our laden fleets lie alongside the Havre quays, where thousands of khaki porters and clerks handle mountains of stuff, from bombs to bacon, from drugs to telegraph wires and motor kitchens that cook for troops on the march. Then the French trains are filled, and at railroad there are endless files of waiting lorries, which day and night haul stores to all headquarters—those of army corps, division, and brigade.

The whole system is one of clear sub-division, and the filling-in of forms, indents, vouchers, and receipts. All works smoothly until the quartermaster-sergeant of each unit takes delivery.

And what of the litter of an advance over the deadly "No Man's Land" between the warring lines? Smashed rifles, twisted bayonets, machine guns broken down or abandoned. Revolvers and field glasses, water bottles, haversacks, cartridges, and shells either in fragments or unexploded. There are no words to describe the grievous disarray that lines even the yawning pits and shell craters in which houses might be hidden. Here is a first-aid tent, and round about it stray tunics cut away by the surgeons from stricken men. Boots and caps and greatcoats, too often with letters and portraits, and pathetic little keepsakes fluttering amid the broken wires.

Over the field move the stretcher-bearers and casualty squads with officers collecting identification discs or recording wounds and destinations. After these come the new salvage corps, whose quick eyes and practical instincts save the nation enormous sums, as I shall show. These men gather up broken weapons, clothing, and equipment of all kinds, from a belt or a cartridge clip to an aeroplane propeller. They load up horsed wagons with this valuable "rubbish" and transfer it on the road to motor lorries that chug off to railroad for the Army Ordnance base.

And here you will find a mushroom industrial town, with khaki armies of its own, as well as Frenchwomen at American machines that sew and mend and patch with magical celerity. Here you realize the great work of civilian soldiers—the cobblers' corps, who repair old boots; the tailors and harnessmen, the skilled mechanics and armorers who mend broken rifles and bayonets. These last take a four months' course in the Woolwich and Enfield small arm shops, and repair anything from a maxim to an officer's range-finder.

These dumping sheds are not exactly cheerful places, but the sorters get to work with contagious zest. Boots are paired with uncanny insight. Leather is scarce these days, and in great demand by all the nations from Greece to Sweden, and from great Russia to little Holland, who stands so anxiously on watch.

So each sturdy upper must stand three good soles; the wear and tear of trench warfare on all equipment is truly tremendous. The finest khaki uniform ever woven on the Leeds looms is soon caked with clay and jagged by the never-ending barbed wire.

Ten sizes in boots are looked out, then handed over to the cobblers and their whirling machines. When mended these boots pass into women's hands for further sprucing and a bath of castor oil. It is a fact that Tommy prefers these to new pairs, so soft and pliable are they to the soldier's feet. In tunics and trousers and greatcoats gigantic renovation is made. There are new engines of ingenious type for steaming and disinfecting all garments. These are afterwards ironed and pressed and folded for re-issue on a great scale.

Utterly hopeless uniforms are first stripped of their buttons (you will see women filling sacks with these), and then cut up as woollen rags for return to England, where they sell for as much as \$90 a ton. So the Quartermaster-General is the thrifty "housewife" of our army. Nothing is wasted. Even old tins are pierced with holes, and go back as trench stoves, with prospects of hot cocoa and steaming stew.

Other tins are cut up for labels. And here is a circular saw with the lifted wheels of an ambulance chassis supplying power to it. This ingenious device is slicing odds and ends of wood into tent-pegs of various sizes in view of the coming summer campaign. Officers at this "old clo" depot welcome new ideas that may bring new zest to their never-resting mills of salvage, or new uses for the products of their marvellous mending and cleaning machines. These turn out as new all things military, from a haversack to a horse-rug, and to save John Bull's purse, lavish and prodigal as that purse is, in provision for our heroes in the trench.

For, remember, unless this battlefield litter were collected, sorted, and repaired by khaki-civilian ministry, new articles would have to be issued by the Army Ordnance Department at a cost of thousands of pounds a day. "Efficiency first and then economy" is the motto of the Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, and throughout all ranks of administrative service, down to the Q.M.S. of company or platoon—himself the caterer and housekeeper of his unit in conjunction with the cook.

Quartermaster-Sergeant sees to it that there is no waste in food or general stores. That no meat rations are drawn for casualty cases or the sick; that no cartridges are trampled in the mire, and every trenching-tool accounted for. The regimental cook was probably educated in the Salamanca School at Aldershot. Quite likely a wise woman had a hand in his kitchen education, teaching him new lessons in food values and varieties.

"No waste" is the reiterate watchword of our six-figure army, and the warning is seen in wondrous operation in those humming ordnance sheds, where the rubbish of the battlefield is first dumped, then sorted and transformed out of all recognition, so as to reduce the cost of a campaign which, as the Prime Minister reminds us, "already exceeds the flight of any financier's imagination."

—W. G. FitzGerald.

## The Non-Returned Aeroplane

What happened to one of the two British aeroplanes that attacked the hangars and aerodromes of the Germans in the vicinity of Brussels has been cleared up.

As the machine descended in the night and the motor was stopped it was neither heard nor seen. The pilot and the observer attempted for three-quarters of an hour to re-start the engine but without success, and they therefore set fire to it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Germans.

The two brave aviators then succeeded in hiding and eluding capture until Tuesday, October 17, when a squad of German soldiers appeared at the house of a schoolmaster in a small Flemish commune and arrested the two men in the schoolhouse, where they had passed the night.

The schoolmaster was also arrested on a charge of complicity and the prisoners were then removed by rail.

The schoolmaster has in all probability been shot by this time.

A violation of the liquor laws in New Zealand is looked upon as in the category of big crimes. A Maori and white man were recently fined \$100 each for attempting to treat each other. In Wellington where the case was tried they are determined to get rid of the liquor.

"What church does your neighbor belong to?" the caller asked.

"She's a utilitarian, I understand," responded old Mrs. Blunderby.

## Staying With Allies To the Last Man

Lord Derby Explains What Conscription Really Means

Lord Derby, in an interview in London with a special correspondent of the Paris Journal, said:

"I cannot see how anyone can feel the slightest uneasiness respecting the results in man-power of the Compulsory Service Acts. Unfortunately people sometimes lose sight of the fact that if soldiers are necessary in the trenches and for the artillery they are also necessary in the rear, and men are also required to work in the munition factories and on equipment.

"The whole question is one of proportioning the one to the other and, so as to obtain the best results possible, to employ each in the sphere in which he is most suitable.

"The great difficulty is not of finding men. We can with a stroke of the pen send hundreds of thousands of men to the colors, but, since we have already embodied all those who were employed in 'luxury' industries or those who were not absolutely indispensable, our new recruits must be drawn from the ranks of those who perform essential duties.

"You understand what degree of prudence is necessary in dealing with the staffs at munition factories and in the mines and also with the crews of merchant vessels. However, we are unceasingly performing the labor day by day. We are thus in a position to pass a certain number of men to the colors. Our one anxiety is to exploit our resources in men to the best common advantage of the Allies. We are with you to the last minute, and if necessary to the last man."

## Market for Canadian Fish

Possibilities of Developing Trade With Britain Are Illimitable

A remarkable development in the fishing industry in Canada is predicted by Major Hugh Green, Director of Fish Supplies for the Canadian Army, who has arrived in Ottawa from London. He is the young man who induced the Government to supply fish to the fighters, and the idea has now been taken up by the British authorities.

"It is only a matter of producing the fish and getting it over," said Major Green. "Once this is done, the market is good for a million dollars a week. I hope to make plans for shipments up to 5,000,000 pounds a week from Canada. The fish is here if they will go after it."

Major Green is now representing the British Board of Trade in buying for the War Office. "Since the fish supply to the Canadians in England was inaugurated last spring, 2,500,000 pounds have been sent over. The cost laid down in London averages between 8 and 10 cents a pound. Canadian halibut landed for the forces costs 13 cents, while, according to Major Green, the prevailing price in London is 56 cents.

"A change of diet in the trenches is always welcome," said Major Green, "and if Canada could produce it, the Allied armies would take ten million cans a week. The Canadian fish business in England is not ephemeral. It has become so popular that the demand for frozen fish is bound to keep up permanently after the war is concluded. We are now figuring on supplying the Australian and New Zealand forces in England to the extent of 80,000 pounds a week."

Major Green is a young Scotchman who previously to going overseas was in the fish business in Saskatchewan. He is in Ottawa to negotiate with the Fisheries Department and the War Purchasing Commission, and to organize a business whose prospects he regards as illimitable. The Major will visit the principal centres of the fishing industry.

## The Ubiquitous Turkey

The Domesticated Kind Now Found in Almost Every Country

In every corner of the globe almost, at least where civilization has spread its epicurean taste, may be found the domesticated turkey—not, however, of his own volition. Never would he, in his wild state, have sought to cross the stormy seas to find green fields and pastures new.

As a flier, the turkey is not a pronounced success. He flies ponderously, almost painfully, and with great effort, and only when very much frightened. His flight can be sustained for only a short distance, but what the wild turkey lacks as an aviator he fully makes up as a sprinter. He can outrun a race-horse, especially in his own native forest, where undergrowth and bushes seem but to add to his speed.

He was taken over the ocean by the hand of man, first to Spain, then to other Mediterranean countries, to northern Europe, and the far east, until now he is well-nigh omnipresent. And this spreading out of his kind even unto the ends of the earth is all due to the entrancing qualities his meat takes on when properly baked or roasted.

## Embezzlement

Meeker: Didn't I always give you my salary cheque on the first of every month?

Mrs. Meeker: Yes, but you never told me that you get paid on the first and fifteenth, you embezzler.—Judge.

# RURAL CREDIT SCHEMES WILL BE A BENEFIT TO WESTERN CANADA

DESIGNED TO ASSIST IN FARMING DEVELOPMENT

The Government of Manitoba has a Unique Plan to Provide the Farmer With Easy Facilities for Securing Loans at a Low Rate of Interest

That farming developments have been handicapped in the past, and are being handicapped now, by the lack of available capital and ready money is a fact known to even a casual observer of the situation.

Huge commercial enterprises are floated on borrowed capital, cities and nations make liberal use of the wealth of others, paying a small percentage for the privilege of so doing, even the large expense of the present war is met mostly by borrowed money, and yet, the most fundamental of all industries, and the one in which money can be more safely invested than in any other, goes begging often for a few dollars to tide over a poor season or to increase the productive powers of the land.

The West is seeing that the situation is detrimental to the best interests of the country and the governments of some of the western provinces are taking steps to remedy the matter. The clamor of the farmers for cheap money and easy facilities for securing loans in rural communities has crystallized in a plan being advanced by the Manitoba Government unique in many respects but perfectly sound as a financial proposition, according to many substantial citizens.

It will become effective as soon as the legislature meets and contemplates an ultimate investment of fifty million dollars to be employed in farm loans at five and six per cent. in amounts ranging from \$500 to \$10,000 over a period of forty years, a certain part and principal payable semi-annually.

A committee of the legislature has been working for some time with the Provincial Union of Municipalities, of Grain Growers, the Credit Men's Association and leading financial figures of the province and the scheme as planned represents the combined wisdom of this element.

Saskatchewan adopted the French plan of rural credits, but Manitoba thinks hers will be an improvement. At least it possesses the merit of soundness for it makes the land of each municipality where loans are made security for any loss sustained in the operation in that particular part of the province.

A unique feature of the plan is the fact that the borrower has to accept five per cent. of this loan in stock of the Government Company. To keep this stock out of the hands of ordinary investors it is made non-transferable and is attached to the mortgage. All profit of the plan goes to the borrowers, however.

In the beginning the Government will provide a working capital stock of \$100,000 and will borrow \$1,000,000 to initiate the organization. Increased sums will be provided as the demand for loans increases. One month after the idea is approved by the legislature loans will begin to be made in the province. After one million dollars in loans have accumulated the government will begin the sale of bonds, based upon the mortgages secured in the transactions. These securities will bear five per cent. interest and be guaranteed by the government.

In addition, the mortgages will be collateral security and all the real estate in each municipality will be subject to a special levy to make good any loss sustained by a loan made in that locality.

This plan is the product of the discussion the farmers of the West have been engaged in for some years. Mortgage and loan company representatives assert frankly that they are hostile to the idea. They claim that money is going begging on even more favorable terms. They say since the 1915 crop so many of their mortgages have been paid up and cancelled that they cannot invest their surplus funds. They intimate, however, that the proposition is sound in so far as it can be worked without loss to investors.

When rural credits are spoken of in the West, three distinct classes may be included in the reference.

First there is the long term or mortgage credit given on the security of the farmer's lands, by trust and mortgage companies. The term is usually five years in this class and the mortgage is capable of renewal. The rate of interest charged is eight or nine per cent.

Secondly, there is the short term bank credit, which is primarily intended as an accommodation to current business. The security given is the farmer's note and the rate of interest usually is eight per cent.

Thirdly, there is the miscellaneous class, chief of which is the machinery credits. These also include lumber and all retail store credits. The rate of interest varies from ten to fifteen per cent.

It is now generally agreed by farmers, bankers and mortgage company men alike that the present financial problems of the country would be greatly simplified if the people on the land had not accepted so much of the third class of credits. There

is no doubt that much of the soreness and agitation which have arisen in the West over the alleged lack of financial accommodation for farmers has been due to the evil of abundant credit of the third class, given during the years of rampant speculation.

Mortgage loans for purposes of capital expenditure constitute the other side of rural credits. Into this field the provincial governments propose especially to enter with their co-operative schemes. Instead of five-year mortgage loans at eight and nine per cent. from private corporations they will arrange to supply capital to the farmers at six and seven per cent. The private loan companies, moreover, at the present time welcome the prospect of the entrance of the western provincial governments into the business of money-lending. They hold that now in the West a first mortgage is deprived of its just rights by certain drastic legislation, such as the exemptions acts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Dominion seed grain liens are regarded as another damaging influence to the position of a first mortgage.

If the provincial governments undertake to guarantee loans to farmers they will have, so the loan companies say, to correct much of their own legislation. At any rate the West is booked for important financial reforms, and, as in the case of all reforms, final good will come only with experience and possibly many blunders. That the farmers will benefit there can be no doubt.—Montreal Family Herald.

## Russia Will Fight To Final Victory

Firm Determination Not to Make a Separate Peace Under Any Circumstances

The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to all Russian representatives in Allied countries declaring Russia's firm determination not to make a separate peace under any circumstances, according to the semi-official news agency. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"Reports spread abroad recently by the press of certain countries of pretended secret pourparlers being carried on between Russia and Germany with the object of signing a separate peace are futile and make no impression on the Russian Government.

"The Imperial Government desires to declare in the most categorical manner that these absurd rumors can only find force in enemy countries.

"Russia will maintain intact the intimate union which binds her to her valiant Allies, and, far from thinking of the conclusion of a separate peace, will fight by their side the common enemy without the slightest faltering until the hour of final victory.

"Nothing that our enemies can do will shake in any degree the irrevocable decision of Russia.

"You are charged to give the largest publicity to the preceding and to bring the contents of this telegram to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited."

## An Aerial Attack at 10,000 Feet

On May 21 Flight Sub-Lieut. R. S. Dallas, R.N.A.S., sighted at least 12 hostile machines, which had been bombing Dunkerque. He attacked one at 7,000 feet, and then attacked a second machine close to him. After reloading, he climbed to 10,000 feet and attacked a large hostile two-seater machine off Westende. The machine took fire, and nose-dived seawards. Another enemy machine then appeared, which he engaged and chased to the shore, but had to abandon owing to having used all his ammunition. Lieut. Dallas has been awarded the D.S.M.

The fine old warrior who refused to quit his position at Bruges at British Consul when the Germans took possession has just passed away. He and his wife and daughter were cast into prison for their obstinacy and then sent into Germany as prisoners of war. The wife and daughter were released, and, eventually, the Colonel (Paul Frederick M. Baddeley, R.A.) was exchanged for a German officer in England.

## Reaching Out

"We need a few more rough and ready spellbinders," said the campaign manager.

"Why, surely you don't discount the efforts of our polished orators?" "Certainly not. But we need some speakers with an up-to-date vocabulary of slang. We've got to appeal to all classes of voters, you know."—Birmingham Age-Herald.



## The Limit of Big Gun Power

Wonderful Delicacy in Mounting and Operating Guns That Weigh Over 100 Tons Each

Naval gossip at Washington has a story that battleships are being built in Great Britain to mount guns of 18-inch calibre. The biggest naval guns at present are the 15-inchers of the Queen Elizabeth class, and they are an enormous increase over the 12-inch guns of the Dreadnought class. Naval architects could probably take care of the designing of ships with stability sufficient to mount 18-inch guns; though the shock to the ship as a pair, or a broadside, of 18-inch guns recoiled would set up very heavy internal strains. The battleship would have to be built strong enough to hold something like an earthquake, or a volcanic eruption, inside.

The mechanical difficulties of mounting gun barrels, 18 inches in the bore, perhaps 70 feet long and weighing well over 100 tons each, would be many. It is hard to imagine such long steel barrels so delicately mounted as to be trained and elevated and deflected with the precision and smoothness of the hands of a watch! But how much more remarkable to have the monster barrels so nicely balanced in cradles and coupling-out springs, that when they jump back—perhaps seven or eight feet, at lightning speed in recoil—as the shell is tearing with volcanic energy out of the muzzle, the barrels would be under complete control. The recoil has to be taken up almost as smoothly as the running of a piston in an engine cylinder, and the barrels returned to their original places ready for firing the next round without deviation.

The gun mounting designers would also be faced with the task of rapidly delivering 3,000-pound shells from the shell-rooms, several decks below, to the gun turrets. The 3,000-pounders could hardly be whisked up and slapped into the breech with the briskness of 18-pounder shells. But perhaps the big problem confronting ordnance designers in getting out the monster guns would be in the barrel itself. There is a limit to the toughness of steel. What would be the effect on the inner lining of an 18-inch gun after several huge charges of the propelling explosives had been fired in it?

So long ago as 1871, writes the Ottawa Citizen, leading British authorities on explosives, Sir Andrew Noble and Sir F. A. Abel, calculated that the tension of fired gunpowder set up a pressure on the gun barrel of 40 tons to the square inch. There is no text book to tell what pressure is set up by the explosives used in this age of monster guns. It is known, approximately, to only the inner circle of armament masters. The metallurgists have made great strides in the improvement of steel. Can they keep up with the demands of the ordnance designers and the ballistic engineers? The life of the present 15-inch is short; would the rumored 18-inch guns last, say, 100 rounds of 3,000-pound shells? Or would the inner lining of the big gun barrels be so eroded as to allow the explosive gases to escape past the shell and thus destroy the range of the gun? Rumor at Washington does not say.

## Wooden Sailing Vessels

Cost of Construction 40 Per Cent. Higher Than Five Years Ago

"It will be very interesting to note how long the boom in the construction of wooden ships, particularly at Canadian Atlantic ports and on the Pacific coast generally, will survive the close of the war in Europe," comments the editor of Fairplay. "From Nova Scotia it is stated that there is a marked revival in this particular industry, and that at present there is in hand about double the tonnage which was under construction in any recent year. Several new yards have been opened for wooden shipbuilding, and, although the cost of construction is 40 per cent. more than it was five years ago, there is a steady demand for vessels to share in the high freights now ruling and in the prosperity of the fishing industry. A similar story comes from the Pacific coast. There the legislature of British Columbia is considering a bill for the encouragement of shipping and shipbuilding, and proposing to guarantee 55 per cent. of the actual cost of inaugurating shipbuilding, ship repairing and docking plants in the province, the guaranteed interest on bonds to be 6 per cent.

"In the States, too, the future of the windjammer is considered promising, but many owners there favor the auxiliary motor. Eight large schooners have been ordered from States yards by a New York firm, and they are all to have oil engines as auxiliaries. What makes it seem as if there is a future for the type are the facts that they are being designed by competent naval architects and are being classed—some of them at least—for fifteen years by the American Bureau of Shipping.

"With motors they may have quite a respectable lease of life, but as ordinary sailers there will not, I am afraid be much room for them when the steamers are once more free to roam the seas."—New York Journal of Commerce.

## Disabled Canadian Soldiers What Is Being Done to Restore Their Ability

The Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa informs us that 2,081 soldiers were under its care at the beginning of this month. Of these, 426 were at Sanatoria for tuberculosis, and 1,616 at convalescent hospitals, 682 of the latter being outpatients—while 39 members of the force were in asylums for the insane. Of the 426 cases of tuberculosis, it may be added, almost exactly half were discovered in time to prevent them from leaving Canada for the seat of war.

According to a statement prepared by the Militia Department, up to October 5, 1916, the number of soldiers sent back to Canada because of medical unfitness was 6,208. Of these, 961 were suffering from wounds, shell-shock, or the effect of gas; 122 were insane, 245 were afflicted with tuberculosis; while the remainder, 4,880, were suffering from other diseases and disabilities.

All Canadians ought to know what is being done by the Military Hospitals Commission, acting on behalf of the whole body of citizens, for the restoration of their wounded defenders to a position of self-support and independence.

Every disabled soldier is medically examined on arriving at Quebec. If he is no longer in need of hospital treatment, he is sent home free of expense and discharged with a pension or gratuity according to the extent of his disability.

If he needs further treatment, he is taken to the hospital or sanatorium where the treatment most suitable to his case is available, and, if possible, to the institution nearest his home. Men who cannot resume their former work on discharge from hospital are advised and enabled to take special training for new occupations. This is provided free of cost; and while the men are being trained the Dominion Government maintains them and their families.

Men needing artificial limbs are taken to Toronto, where these limbs are made and supplied without charge. Men with serious nerve disorders are treated specially in the Ontario Military Hospital at Cobourg.

Each Provincial Government has appointed a Commission to help discharged men in securing steady and remunerative work. The Dominion Government, and other authorities and employers, systematically give preference to returned soldiers when filling vacant positions.

The public can and should co-operate heartily in this urgently necessary work, by encouraging the men to take fullest advantage of the curative and educational opportunities given them, and afterwards by seeing that they get work. Local committees have been formed for this purpose in many towns, but much more has to be done in this way.

The treatment, most carefully carried out in accordance with the latest discoveries and the proved results of medical experience, includes many forms of strengthening exercises, often requiring special and costly apparatus; the scientific use of electricity, massage, and continuous baths for affected limbs; with wise dieting and fresh air as a matter of course.

Occupation is often as necessary and beneficial as rest itself, in its curative and strengthening effect on body and mind. Classes are therefore held at the hospitals, for instruction and practice in many arts and industries, such as carpentry and wood-carving, metal and leather working, typewriting and book-keeping, mechanical drawing and elementary engineering, gardening, bee-keeping and poultry raising.

These all help to increase the capacity of the patients, and to lessen the effect of any injury they have received, by getting them into practice for such industries as they can profitably undertake. The medical and educational officers try first to discover what each man is most likely to succeed at, and then to fit him for it as thoroughly as possible.

It has been wisely decided that no man shall forfeit any part of his pension on account of his industry and enterprise in improving his own financial position.

Let our readers write without hesitation to the secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission at Ottawa, or to the Provincial Commission at the Provincial capital, asking any further information they may desire, or giving practical suggestions resulting from thought or experience.

## Germans Hiding Their Gold

There are thousands of Germans who are hoarding 10 and 20 mark gold pieces in stockings and cupboards, rather than give them to the Imperial Bank in exchange for paper. It is officially announced that any gold coin still in hiding by January 1, 1917, will lose its legal tender value, and the hope is expressed that hoarders will take the hint. The Imperial Treasury intends to "remint" the existing gold circulation, substituting for the present currency new coins emblematic of the present "great hour." Eminent artists have been entrusted with the task of devising a suitable design which is to be "essentially different" from the present gold pieces, which bear the head of the Kaiser.

America's fisheries yield a return of \$20,000,000—double that of England.

## Stefansson Exploring Extensive New Land Is Adding New Territory to the Map of Canada

The reports from Vilhjalmur Stefansson received by the naval department show that the new land discovered and now being explored by him is of very large extent. Stefansson has explored over one hundred miles of coast line without any indications of an end of the new land.

Along the coast there are mountains four thousand feet high, and beyond this range Stefansson saw, some miles inland, another range with peaks eight thousand feet high. This winter he will carry on the exploration both inland and further along the coast.

The officials here, after going through the reports, are confident that Stefansson is amply provided with provisions to enable him to continue his work next summer. The explorer refers to the trouble with the blonde Eskimos, as referred to in the New York dispatches. He does not seem to anticipate, however, any serious difficulty.

## Learning Ceaselessly

To Stop All Learning Is to Cease Living

All life is an academy. Everyone we meet is a potential teacher. The mother learns from her infant who is still unaware of the alphabet. The instructor of a class of boys and girls continually learns from the pupils, and the best teachers are the first to own the fact. Business itself is a business college. Fashion in dress is a cycle of imitation. We copy all the time from one another; we adapt to our own uses what we see and hear. From one admired friend we take a trick of modulating the voice; from another we derive some feature of our apparel; from another we obtain an opinion or a point of view which changes or supplants our previous theory. To stop learning is to cease living. To lose interest in true stories that are told in our presence, by those who bore a part in what they describe, is to concede that we are out of the running and are content with the society of our own ingrowing personality. But the true scholar in the fine art of living is a learner to the last. —Philadelphia Ledger.

## Ruins of Babylon

All That Is Left of the Tower of Babel Is an Immense Cube of Brick Work

No part of the world is as rich in ancient remains as the valley of the Euphrates, in Mesopotamia. When it is remembered that tradition places the site of the Garden of Eden here, while amongst its many ruins are those of ancient Babylon, the promising nature of the valley to the scientific excavator becomes apparent.

It is near the ruins of Babylon that is found what many scholars believe to be the remains of the Tower of Babel—an immense cube of brick work, called by the natives Birs Mimirud. Recent exhaustive examination of the strange pile and its site has revealed the fact that the tower which once stood here consisted of seven stages of brick work on an earthen platform, each stage being of a different color. The tower boasted of a base measurement of nearly six hundred square feet, and rose to an unknown height. Even today the ruins rise some hundred and sixty feet above the level of the surrounding plain.

## Canada's Climate Is Not Changing

This Is Opinion of Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of Observatory

Canada's climate is not changing, according to the deductions of Sir Frederick Stupart in an address before the Royal Astronomical Society at Toronto. The speaker went into scientific details and analysis with considerable minuteness. Meteorological tables, obtained in some cases from the early French settlers and Jesuit missionaries and extending back for two centuries, show that the climate has been pulsatory through long years. The tendency—very slight, however—is toward warmer summers and reduced rainfalls. Such changes as do come about Sir Frederick ascribed to "change in the circulation of the earth's atmosphere," which, to the uninitiated, probably means "wind."

One point of interest to the lay mind was developed. Meteorological and climatic conditions in the early B.C. ages are traced and determined through trees. Trees in California which were 3,793 years of age developed the fact, when compared with primitive records of Palestine and southern Europe, that conditions in the eastern and western hemispheres were similar, that the phenomenon was presumably world-wide, and that climatic changes during the past 3,000 years had been exceedingly slow.

## Rice as Diet

The mothers' club recommends the use of rice. If the rice pudding of our youth is restored as an article of diet the high cost of living is not without its compensation. —Peterborough Review.

## Ancient Bell Customs

Two Hundred Years Ago Getting-up Time Was 5 a.m.

The nine o'clock bell in the evening was an early observance by the Massachusetts colony of the old English curfew bell. It was rung in Boston previous to 1650 by the town bell-ringer who later also had charge of the town clock. A century ago three bells were rung in Boston—at eight in the morning, one in the afternoon, and nine in the evening. Two hundred years ago the hours were five in the morning, eleven in the morning and nine at night. At that date the inhabitants were not so prompt in arising as in the previous century, when the bell was rung at 4.30 by the first bell-ringer.

The midday bell was not rung to call people to their noonday meal in Boston. In 1664, "For the more convenient and expeditious dispatch of Marchants' affairs or any other relating to strangers and our inhabitants, It is ordered that the Bell shall be rung at a 11 of ye Clocke every working day to give notice thereof to all persons concerned, and that the ringer shall be allowed 12p. per year by every persons that commonly resort thereunto and that they may assemble in the Rone under the Towne house for the space of one hower for the ends above expressed."

About 1730 the practice of ringing a bell at one was begun, though for some years later requests were made for an eleven o'clock bell at some of the churches, and that practice continued in the last half of the eighteenth century. During that century bells were rung between eight and nine in the morning on the day of a town meeting. On days of rejoicing the bells were rung from six or seven in the morning till noon, and from two to six in the afternoon. The allowances by the town to sextons for daily ringing were: For one ringing, \$50; for two, \$100, and for three, \$150 per annum.

The Civil War did more to abolish the observance of Saturday night as the beginning of Sunday, and finished the falling away of the previous twenty years. To the war must also be credited the abandonment of New England farms, started by the more frequent intercourse between town and country by railroads.—Boston Transcript.

## Dealing With Deserters

Offenders Committed to Jail May Be Handed Over to Military Authorities

The following order-in-council relating to desertions from the military forces has been promulgated by the government:

"In any case where a man of the active militia, or a soldier in the Canadian overseas expeditionary forces, is convicted of deserting or of absconding himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs without the leave of the commanding officer of such corps or unit, and is sentenced to a term of imprisonment therefor, the court of justice who imposed the sentence may, at any time pending its execution, upon the application of the said commanding officer or of the proper military authorities, and upon the offender agreeing to return to his military duties and not thereafter to desert or absent himself from the corps or unit to which he belongs, order that the offender be delivered to the military authorities instead of being committed to jail, and if such offender has already been committed to jail, may order his release therefrom, and that he be delivered to the military authorities."

## Nameless Horrors

Bulgarian Ladies Mad With the Lust for Blood

Following the raid upon Rumanian territory by the Germans and Bulgarians an organized butchery of innocent and defenceless men, women and children took place. When the cry was raised, "Down with the Rumanians," and "To hell with their women," the Germans, as usual, did the thing systematically, putting their Rumanian prisoners up in batches and shooting them in the market place and other convenient spaces.

Some of those who escaped state that among the Bulgarian inhabitants who took part were well-dressed women and "young men in light suits and straw hats," whilst the women incited their children to share in the revel. Knives, hatchets, anything with which torture could be inflicted, were employed, and teeth were freely used by the women.

Nameless horrors were performed by these fiends in human shape. Limbs were lopped off, eyes gouged out, or as many wounds as possible inflicted on their helpless victims.

There is in hospital today in Bucharest a raving lunatic, a lady of good Rumanian family, the wife of a judge who, hearing that the Rumanians were being massacred, rushed, half-dressed, to the tribunal to save her husband. She arrived just in time to see a hatchet descend on his head and cleave his body nearly in halves. She was found and recognized by some Rumanian officers, who brought her to the capital.

Wife (at midnight to burglar): I suppose you've taken everything of value.

Burglar (backing out of window with bag): Yes'm. I left the family jewels.—Life.

## Rigid Food Economy For Whole World

Surplus of Wheat Supplies Will Be Greatly Reduced in Another Year

Rigid economy throughout the world in the consumption of food, in view of the deficient crops and the extraordinary requirements of the European armies, is urged by the International Institute of Agriculture, which has made the most extensive report it has issued since the war began. The institute says all nations are confronted with a grave situation.

It is estimated that at least 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat will be consumed in the year ending July 31, 1917, and that at the end of this period the world's surplus supplies of wheat will have decreased to 46,000,000 bushels. The report says it is only on account of the fact that last year's harvest was abundant, leaving a balance of 350,000,000 bushels, that there is available sufficient wheat for the year ending next July.

The world's surplus of five cereals—wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn—is placed at 533,000,000 bushels. This includes the unexportable Russian stocks and also the stocks of Rumania and Bulgaria. The surplus of oats is placed at 166,000,000 bushels. A general scarcity of fodder is expected.

The total Russian stocks of wheat now stored, which, if military conditions permitted, would be available for export at the next harvest are estimated at 300,000,000 bushels.

## Creators of Chinaware

Greek Claim as Originators Not Substantiated by the Known Facts

It is to the Chinese alone that the world owes the creation of chinaware. While the Greeks, who have persistently laid claim to the invention of this article of modern everyday use, were making experiments with terra cotta, the Chinese had already completed the manufacture of porcelain. The assertions by Chinese historians that pottery was made in the Chinese empire as far back as 2900 B.C. are open to considerable question. It is a matter of indisputable record, however, that porcelain was extensively produced in China about 87 B.C.

From that period the art was developed and perfected through the centuries, the centre of the industry being King-le-Chin, where porcelain was first made in 580 A.D., while in the eighteenth century this town possessed no fewer than 2,000 furnaces. Of all Chinese porcelain, the most prized, even to this day, is the old blue ware, imitated by the Delft manufacturers.

From China to Japan the knowledge of the production of porcelain was carried on in 27 B.C. Seven hundred years after the first company of porcelain makers was established in Tokio. It is, however, rather in the production of pottery than of porcelain that the Japanese have displayed pre-eminent skill.

The first record of the appearance of porcelain ware in Europe is in 1847, when Lorenzo de Medici received from the Sultan of Egypt a present of blue Chinese porcelain. The appearance of chinaware in Europe led to strenuous and intermittent efforts at imitation, the earliest European porcelain of which any examples exist being that made in 1580 by Francis de Medici II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, this attempt, however, ceasing seven years later. From time to time the industry appears to have been revived in France, but it was not until 1693 that porcelain-making took firm root at St. Cloud, to be further developed 50 years later at Vincennes.

## See in Darkness

Searchlight Emitting Invisible Rays Made By Inventor of F-Rays

Signor Giulio Ulivi, the inventor of "F" rays, was badly injured in a laboratory experiment some time ago, and only recovered after many months spent in a military hospital at Milan. Signor Ulivi announces now that he has succeeded in applying the invisible infra red waves beyond the red band of the spectrum to detect objects in darkness by determining their length.

The new invention is known as "Scotoscopia," meaning vision in darkness, and consists of a searchlight emitting invisible rays which illuminate distant objects and render them visible only to the observer. Thus by means of Scotoscopic searchlights warships are enabled to see without being seen.

Photographs or rather Scotographs of objects in darkness can be taken and enlarged so that enemy coasts can be mapped. The invention can be used on land and sea as well as in the air, so that it will be found most useful in waging war against submarines and in defence against aerial raids. Signals can be exchanged invisibly between ships equipped with Scotoscopic apparatuses, and other practical applications of this wonderful invention can easily be obtained.

Minister: Is your poor father's wound any better, my dear?

Little Girl: Oh, yes. He's so much better that muver's stopped prayin' for him, and gone to jawin' him again!



# Big Closing Out Sale

We are not giving up business but we are  
**Starting on January 6th**

to close out our entire \$45,000 stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, after which we will confine strictly to the Grocery and Produce business. By doing this we know that we can give our patrons better service, better goods, and better prices than ever before.

It will mean dollars to you to read the following lists to the end, and place in your next year's supply as prices will be still higher.

This is the greatest list of money saving specials ever offered to the people of Didsbury and surrounding country. Our stock was all bought before the last big advance, and the marked price of our goods is below today's wholesale price. These already low prices will be cut still closer. Read the list, then call and be convinced.

## MEN'S FURNISHINGS

### Overcoats

7 only, Men's Winter Overcoats, reg. \$28 for - - \$15.00  
 9 only, Men's Winter Overcoats, reg. \$22 for - - \$12.50  
 10 only, Men's Winter Overcoats, reg. \$15, and \$18 for - \$9.00  
 2 only, Sheep Lined Overcoats, reg. \$20 for - - \$13.00

### Men's Odd Pants

150 Pairs Men's Odd Pants, values up to \$4.50, all reduced to per pair - \$2.90

### Men's Sweater Coats

25 only Men's Heavy Knit Sweaters, reg. \$5 and \$5.50, reduced to each - \$3.75

### Men's Caps

"Eastern Brand," values up to \$1.50, all reduced to each 95c

### Men's Work Shirts

200 only, Men's Heavy Work Shirts, prices up to \$1.90, on sale at each - 85c

### Men's Felt Shoes

Every pair in stock, values up to \$3.50, on sale at - \$1.95

### Men's Suits

25 only, Men's Suits, reg. \$25 for - \$17.50  
 20 only, Men's Suits, reg. \$20 for - \$14.00  
 25 only, Men's Suits, reg. \$15 for - \$9.50

### Men's Mackinaw Coats

15 Mackinaw Coats, in fancy colors, reg. \$7.50 for - \$4.50  
 25 only, Mackinaw Coats, reg. \$4 for - \$6.50

### Men's Underwear

"All Wool," heavy ribbed, reg. \$1.50 per garment, for \$1.00  
 "All Wool," Union Suits, heavy ribbed, reg. \$3, sale price \$2.25  
 "Fleece Lined," reg. 65c per garment, for - 50c

### Heavy Wool Socks

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, reg. 40c per pair, reduced to 3 pair for - \$1.00  
 Men's Heavy Wool Socks, 25 doz. only, reg. 50c per pair, reduced to 3 pair for - \$1.15

## General Dry Goods

### Woolen Blankets

We have 35 pairs of Woolen Blankets, marked \$6, which we will clear at - \$4.75  
 6 only, Fancy Comforters, values up to \$5, for each - \$2.90

### Blanket Cloth

We have 4 pieces of Blanket Cloth in fancy colors, worth \$2.50 per yd., on sale at \$1.60

### Wool Dress Goods

10 only, Pieces Wool Dress Goods reg. 80c, 85c per yd., on sale at - 45c  
 5 only, Pieces Wool Dress Goods, reg. \$1.50, \$1.75 per yd. for 95c

### Flannelette Blkts.

Heavy quality 11-4 size, in grey and white, reg. price \$1.85, reduced to, per pair - \$1.45  
 8 only, pieces of wrapperette, reg. price 15c per yd., on sale at 11 yds. for - \$1.00

## LADIES' LIST

### Winter Coats

We have left in stock 30 only, Ladies' Winter Coats, new goods, which we are placing on sale as follows:

8 only, reg. \$35, for - \$17.50  
 7 only, reg. 25, for - 12.50  
 7 only, reg. 18, for - 9.25  
 8 only, reg. 12, for - 5.00

Buy your next winter's requirements now

### Sweater Coats

We have 8 only Ladies' Sweaters left, values up to \$9.50 which we are placing on the bargain counter at - \$4.75

### Ladies' Wool Mitts

Placed on sale at - 25c per pair

### Ladies' Underwear

All our stock of Ladies' Underwear reduced 25 per cent. below regular prices. A good time to buy

### Ladies' Felt Shoes

All reduced to - \$1.60 per pair

### Children's Felt Shoes

All reduced to - \$1.00 per pair

Sale of the above mentioned lines discontinued when out of stock

Watch this space for change of ad in next week's paper

# Williams & Little, Didsbury

Phone 42

THE STORE THAT SATISFIES

Phone 42



## Shooting Pains in Side, Arms, Back

Prove the Presence of Rheumatic Virus Which is Cured Quickly by Nerviline—Rub It In

Pains in the muscles, in the sides, the back, the neck or the chest—they all ways carry with them great discomfort if the inflammation is severe the pain will be intense. If allowed to continue they are dangerous. Nothing so quickly cures local inflammation and drives away pain as Nerviline. Nerviline does this because it penetrates so deeply. Nerviline is not only powerful, but soothing. By relieving congestion it cures pain. It does this always. It can not fail because it is a true antidote for pain. You can scarcely find anybody that will not tell you wonderful things about the painkilling power of Nerviline. Remember, that there is not an ache or pain that Nerviline will not cure immediately. Nerviline is an anchor of health in every household.

Refuse anything that may be offered you instead of Nerviline, which is guaranteed for rheumatism, neuralgia, Sciatica, lumbago and all muscular aches and pains. In two sizes, 50c and 25c, at all dealers, or The Catarth ozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

**NERVINE**  
CURES  
RHEUMATISM

### THE RANCHER'S SHEEP-DOG

PEOPLE who have never enjoyed the honor of a collie's intimate acquaintance, or who have never visited a sheep-ranch in the West, can form no idea of the cleverness of the sheep-dogs.

One owner in California asserted that each of his half dozen collies saved him fully seventy-five dollars a month in wages, and did his work far better than any two men could have done it.

This gentleman's ranch extended over thousands of acres, while he enclosed in his corral each night no fewer than ten thousand sheep. The corral was simply a large enclosure surrounded by a solid, high brick wall.

While at nightfall one might have opportunity to witness the skill and cleverness of the dogs in conducting their various flocks into the fold, it was in the morning that they best exhibited their extraordinary sagacity.

After breakfast, they would make their way into the corral, the gates of which had been left open for them a short time before. Bounding is among the sheep, each dog singled out his own particular flock, for among those thousands of animals, as like one another as so many peas, each collie came, in some subtle way, to know which were under his special care. By a system of running, scenting, pushing, crowding, and elbowing, he finally got his own flock and started for their particular pasture. Here he watched them through the long day, not allowing one to stray, and at exactly the same hour each night marshalled them back to the corral.

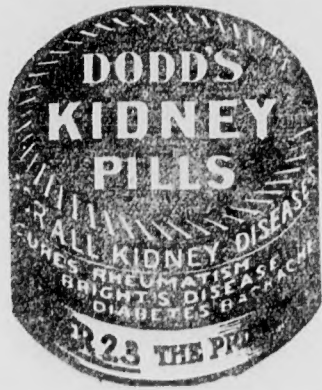
The only point in which the dogs seemed to lack judgment was their ignorance of the time when their flocks should be taken to new pastures. That part of the work fell to the foreman, and he said that it was practically all he had to do. He selected the new grazing ground and conducted the shepherd and his flock there the first time. After that the dog understood.

### HAT-RAISING AN INSULT

LORD RONALDSHAY has seen more of the world than most men of his age, and many have been his amusing adventures.

During his trip across Asia he visited the capital of Szechuan, China, where he was received in audience by the viceroy, and his account of the pitfalls of social etiquette were highly amusing, particularly when once visiting an official he mistakenly took off his hat, and found the official immediately jump from his chair and begin to take off his outer garments.

He learned afterwards this was to get quits with Lord Ronaldshay for his unwhitting lack of respect.



**ABSORBINE JR.**  
The one remedy that positively cures VARICOSE VEINS and other diseases affecting the veins. Doctors told J. E. Gates, of 25 Pearl St., Springfield, Mass., that he must have an operation. He preferred using ABSORBINE JR., and soon was completely cured—has had no return of the trouble. Mild, antiseptic, external application; positively harmless. Removes Gout, Wens, Tumors, Varicose Veins, Hemorrhoids, etc., in pleasant manner. Booklet and testimonials free. \$1.00 a box, \$2.00 a dozen. Bottle at drugists or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 219, Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

### Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use are quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

## That Reminds Me

LITTLE Myra Lee had been in school but a few days when her mother had occasion to write a note to the teacher, and signed herself Mrs. Kent. Thinking she might have misunderstood the child's name, the teacher asked an explanation.

"Oh," said Myra, with a charmingly confidential air, "you see, my mamma got married again, but I didn't."

THE man of the house was looking for his umbrella, and, not finding it, asked the members of the family if they had used it.

"I think sister's beau took it last night," said Harry.

"Why do you think so, my son?" asked his father.

"Cause when I was in the hall last night I heard him say to sister, 'I believe I'll just steal one.'"

MR. MURRAY, irritable from long confinement to a sick bed, cocked up his ears and listened.

"That's all that piano bangin' in the parlor?" he then demanded, glaring at his wife.

"Tis our daughter Mary takin' her first steps in piano playing," rejoined his wife.

"Her first steps! That's she doin', walkin' on the keyboard?"

INTEMPEANCE," said Horace Bixey, the eldest Mississippi pilot, "is what kills most of us off. Once we fished out a passenger who had been seaking in the river for half an hour. When the whisky was brought, the victim's lips moved slightly, and I stooped to get his last words.

"Roll me on a bar!" fust and got some of this water out," he said faintly. "It'll weaken the liver."

IT would probably take many generations of adversity to train Canadians into the far-seeing thriftiness of my people," once observed a Canadian of Scotch birth. "I remember a case of a Scotchwoman who had been promised a new bonnet by a lady. Before she undertook the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman:

"Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. Carmichael?"

"Weel," responded Mrs. Carmichael, thoughtfully, "I think I'll tak' a strae ane. It'll maybe be a mouthfu' to the coo when I'm done wi' it."

THERE used to be at Harvard a very This gentleman would walk the absent-minded Latin instructor, streets with an open book before his face, and everyone had to get out of his way, as though he had been blind.

It is said of him that one spring day, as he was walking in the outskirts of Cambridge with his usual open book, he stumbled against a cow, and before he had time to collect his thoughts, mechanically took of his hat and murmured:

"Madam, I beg your pardon."

Then he perceived his mistake and continued on his way reading as before.

Half a mile further on, he collided with a young lady, whereupon in an angry tone of voice, he said:

"Is that you again, you brute!"

MISS OLIVE VAIL, who is the particular bright star of "Miss Nobody from Starland," tells an anecdote regarding the manager of a theatre at which she appeared a few weeks ago.

The office "devil" had become particularly annoying to the manager, and he decided upon stringent methods.

"Willie!" he cried, "I knew you were no good when I hired you, so you had better get your messenger job back again!"

The boy looked troubled.

"Say, boss," he finally answered, "dat job wouldn't fit me now."

"What's the matter? Are you getting up-stage?" asked the manager.

"No; but youse guys are so slow around here dat yer spoiled wot speed I had."

A SETTLEMENT worker tells of an incident in a tenement touching a supply of fruit that had been provided for a fever patient.

While the matter was not precisely within her province, the worker thought well to inquire why the oranges sent in for the sick girl had not been eaten. They had been placed in an old cracked bowl on a little table by the sick bed, and there they had remained untouched.

"Clara," asked the settlement worker one day, "don't you like oranges?"

"Yes, I like 'em, all right," said the girl.

"But you haven't eaten any of these," suggested the caller.

Whereupon Clara's sister interposed with:

"Oh, Clara she et a half, an' me an' Sammy we et the other half; an' Clara an' me we says we won't eat any more, because it looks so nice an' wealthy to have oranges lyin' around."

A WESTERN politician tells the following story as illustrating the inconveniences attached to campaigning in certain sections of the country.

Upon his arrival at a small town, where he was to make a speech the following day, he found that the so-called hotel was crowded to the doors.

Not having telegraphed for accommodations, the politician discovered that he would have to make shift as best he could. Accordingly, he was obliged for that night to sleep on a wire cot which had only some blankets and a sheet on it.

As the politician is an extremely fat man, he found his improvised bed anything but comfortable.

"How did you sleep?" asked a friend in the morning.

"Fairly well," answered the fat man. "But I looked like a waffle when I got up."

AS Jones wended his uncertain way homeward he pondered ways of concealing his condition from his wife. "I'll go home and read," he decided. "Whoever heard of a drunken man reading a book?"

Later Mrs. Jones heard a noise in the library. "What in the world are you doing in there?" she asked.

"Reading, my dear," Jones replied cheerfully.

"You old idiot!" she said scornfully, as she looked in at the library door, "shut up that valise and come to bed."

AT a university dinner, President Butler, of Columbia, and former President Wilson, of Princeton, were present. Dr. Butler took particular delight in scoring Princeton. He said the town, the student body, the faculty, and the president were a sleepy lot.

Dr. Wilson replied:

"I admit the truth of Dr. Butler's charge, but I congratulate Dr. Butler on being exactly the opposite, i. e., very wide awake, in fact. As it is written in the Bible, 'He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.'"

ONE day while George Ade was traveling in the Orient, he came upon a fellow passenger in heated discussion with an old Arab. The lady, a school-teacher from Indiana, complained to Mr. Ade that after studying Arabic for years, in preparation for this trip, she could not understand a word that the native said.

"Never mind," said Ade, consolingly. "Can't you see that he hasn't a tooth in his head? He's talking gum-Arabic."

THE fair young debutante was surrounded by an admiring crowd of officers at the colonel's ball. Mama was standing near by, smiling complacently at her daughter's social success. The discussion was over the quarrel of the day before between two brother officers.

"What was the cause-belli?" asked the fair debutante.

"Maud!" exclaimed mama, in a shocked voice; "How often have I told you to say stomach!"

## The Horseman

LOCATED among the hills and vales of Waterloo County, with the Grand River almost dividing it and about three miles from the town of Galt, is the most picturesque stock farm in this broad Dominion. This farm is known as the Crickston Stock Farm and is owned by Miss Katherine L. Wilkes, a descendant of the great John Jacob Astor, of New York City.

Crickston Stock Farm is well known among horsemen in general throughout Canada, as it is the home of upwards of one hundred and fifty standard-bred horses, many of which are each valued into the thousands.

Additional fame has recently been added to this farm by the remarkable achievements of three yearlings, the get of Miss Wilkes' favorite trotting stallion, Kentucky Todd, 3, 2, 98 1/2.

Kentucky Todd is but a six-year-old and has done something that no other sire, living or dead, has accomplished, that of siring three that took records better than 2:30 as yearlings, and, as a matter of fact, one of the three, Princess Todd, a black filly by Kentucky Todd—Grace Bingen, the latter a daughter of Bingen, 2:06 1/4—Lissa B., 2:13 1/4, took a record of 2:24 1/4, and only two yearling fillies have ever been known to trot that fast, the world's record holder, Miss Stokes, which trotted in 2:19 1/2 last year, and the former champion, Percy McGregor, 2:23 1/4.

The other two wonderful youngsters are the black colt, The Baronet, 2:28 1/4, and the bay colt K. L. Todd, 2:30 1/4.

The Baronet is out of Baroness Helen, a daughter of Baron Wilkes, 2:18, Sultan by Sultan, 2:24. Baroness Helen is also the dam of Jim Todd, a colt that was seen in action at the fall races held in this city on the Exhibition grounds, and also at the London Fair.

Jim Todd was a late colt, and was in reality racing against aged horses when but a little over two years old. He was beaten at the Canadian National Exhibition, but separately timed, trotted the middle half of one of his miles over the half-mile track, in 1:08, which shows that this youngster has a grand turn of speed. Jim Todd and The Baronet are so closely related that their careers will be watched with a great deal of interest, as the former is by the dead Todd, 2:14 1/2, sire of Kentucky Todd.

H. L. Todd is out of Katherine L., a mare by Liberty Chimes, 2:22 1/4, son of Chimes, 2:30 1/4, the greatest son of Electioneer—Beautiful Bells, 2:20 1/4, which makes this colt trace four times to the great Electioneer.

Katherine L.'s dam was Gismonda, by Gregory The Great, 2:23 1/4 (sire of Angiola, 2:06, Henry H., 2:07 1/4). She was a great colt trotter, having taken a record of 2:12 1/4 as a three-year-old in a winning race.

In an interesting account of the doings of Miss Wilkes' yearling trotters at Lexington, that well known authority, The Horse Review, gives an explanation, the time honored axiom "Like Begets Like." As a matter of fact, Kentucky Todd was a wonderful trotter as a yearling, and it was on account of his phenomenal showing at that age that Miss Wilkes was induced to pay a large figure for the black colt, that at the time possessed really nothing but speed and good manners for he was slightly built and anything but a rugged-looking colt. He has, however, developed into a substantial looking horse since he had a let-up in training. As a matter of fact, Kentucky Todd was trained continuously from the time he was broken to harness early as a yearling until the fall of his three-year-old form.

Kentucky Todd himself was very much inbred to Electioneer, as both his great-grand sire on his paternal side and his grand sire on his maternal side, May King and Parkville, respectively, were by Electioneer. Princess Todd gets an extra dash of the early speed-producing blood through her dam, whose sire, Bingen, 2:06 1/4, is a son of May King. To quote the Review:

"Princess Todd's inheritance of developed speed is extraordinary. No less than twenty-eight horses with standard trotting records figure in her pedigree, in addition to which there is a double cross to Ariekson, 2:30 1/2, who trotted to that record as a four-year-old in 1860 and was for five years the champion trotter of that age. The record stallions appearing in the pedigree are Bingen, 2:06 1/4 (twice); Arion, 4, 2:07 1/4; Kentucky Todd, 3, 2:08 1/4; Todd, 2:14 1/4; Director, 2:17; Nutwood, 2:13 1/4; May King, 2:20 (twice); Emperor Wilkes, 2:20 1/4; George Wilkes, 2:22 (six times); Allie West, 2:25; Tattler, 2:26 and Harry Clay, 2:29 (four times). Of these George Wilkes was a champion stallion Arion was a champion two and three year-old, Kentucky Todd a champion three-year-old, Allie West a champion four-year-old, and Tattler a champion five-year-old, while Bingen and Director both held world's records of importance during their racing careers. The record mares appearing in the pedigree are Ennella, 2:13; Lissa B., 2:13 1/4; Directress, 2:19; May Queen, 2:20 (twice) and Aurora, 2:26.

The remarkable success of Kentucky Todd's first crop of colts will be not only gratifying to the stallion's owner, Miss Wilkes, but also to many owners of mares on this side who had confidence in the young stallion and mated their mares to him in anticipation of his greatness as a sire. A number of highly bred mares were sent to the Crickston Stock Farm in 1909 to be stunted to Kentucky Todd and judging by the showing of Princess Todd, the Baronet and K. L. Todd the 1910 produce of those mares should develop into trotters far above anything ever produced by Canada in former years.

Not only did Princess Todd trot in 2:24 1/4, but her trainer, Clem Benchesy Jr., is of the opinion that she could have beaten the world's record of Miss Stokes, 2:19 1/2, had she been asked for the attempt.

Of course it is a long way from 2:24 1/4 down to 2:19 1/2, but when it is taken into consideration that the black filly trotted a quarter in public in 32 seconds, a 2:08 gait, it is not beyond comprehension.

THE Right Hon. Lewis Harecourt is one of the members of the Cabinet who has benefited by the resignation of Lord Morley.

Mr. Harecourt, who becomes Colonial Secretary in succession to Lord Crewe is one of the most popular and witty members of the Cabinet. He tells a good

story of his father, the famous Sir William.

The latter hated trouble with his servants, and there was one old gardener who considered that his wages were not sufficient. The old man would waylay his master in the grounds, but he never got further than "If you please, Sir William—" for the latter always hurried away nervously at that point, until the gardener began to think he was afraid of him.

This continued for months until one morning the gardener was pruning a climbing rose just outside Sir William's dressing-room. The window being open, the old man leaned forward on his ladder, and thrusting his head inside the room, began, "If you please, Sir William, I want to tell you as I don't think I can stay any—"

The sudden apparition and the voice startled the statesman who was in the act of brushing his hair, and he fled from the room; but soon after his return to London the old gardener was made happy by receiving a note which ran: "Your wages are increased twenty pounds a year."

A police estimate of the cost of the proceedings in the Crippen case is \$12,500. The telegraphic output, on the authority of the British Post Office, was second only to that of the Monson trial in the Ardnamont case, in Scotland. The cablegrams to the United States papers exceeded those of any previous murder trial.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

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## Cured Constipation Quickly

Tells of a Remedy That is Safe for Young and Old, for All Stomach and Bowel Troubles

Writing from his home in Barcelona, Mr. Frederick G. Mayer states: "I think no one ever suffered as severely from constipation as I did for nearly six months. So many serious symptoms were developing as a consequence of this evil condition of the system, that I realized I must find a remedy. The strong pills of various kinds I tried seemed after their first effects were over to make me far worse and I did not know which way to turn for relief. I saw Dr. Hamilton's Pills advertised, and the first box used satisfied me I had found a true remedy. Instead of griping by undue activity, Dr. Hamilton's Pills acted as naturally as if physics had not been taken. I never had to increase the dose, and, indeed, within a month I reduced it, and when the system finally acted of its own accord as a result of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, I took a dose twice a week only, just to make sure the old condition would not come back."

No other remedy cures constipation and biliousness so easily or safely as Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are an ideal family remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. Sold in 25c boxes, all dealers, or The Catarth ozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

story of his father, the famous Sir William.

The latter hated trouble with his servants, and there was one old gardener who considered that his wages were not sufficient. The old man would waylay his master in the grounds, but he never got further than "If you please, Sir William—" for the latter always hurried away nervously at that point, until the gardener began to think he was afraid of him.

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## Hazardous Work of Bishop in the Far North

Prelate's Diocese Embraces All of Frozen North Country

The hardest man in the house of Bishops of the Episcopal convention at St. Louis was the Rt. Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska. He is 59 years old, and for twenty-one years has braved the elements of Arctic winters in covering the six hundred thousand square miles of his diocese, the whole of Alaska, once every three years, on snowshoes and by canoe, ministering to whites, Indians and Eskimos. He is known from Sitka to the shores of the Arctic Ocean as the ministering brother of the lonely prospector.

To be Bishop of Alaska, Bishop Rowe says, one must have cast-iron digestive organs. The Bishop of Alaska frequently finds it necessary to sit down in a blizzard to a morsel of raw whale for luncheon, or, if hard pressed, raw dog, in order to sustain life. He must make forced marches over icy wastes, with the mercury 50 to 80 degrees below zero.

Bishop Rowe related that a year ago last winter he stumbled upon members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition near Point Barrow, Alaska, groping their way back to civilization. The men had been separated from the main expedition and were in a pitiable plight.

Bishop Rowe is stocky and powerfully built and has scant iron grey hair and steel blue eyes.

Bishop Rowe was a clergyman at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., when he was consecrated Bishop of Alaska, in 1895. He reached Alaska two years before the rush of prospectors to the Klondike, and was one of the first Americans to go over Chilkoot Pass, where a snowslide killed seventy-eight men. He was one of the rescuing party that helped dig the bodies out of the snow. In all his years in Alaska he never had the "gold fever."

"The results of that memorable craze made other work for me," he said, "and I never had time to get the fever. I was at Skagway at the time. There was an epidemic of meningitis, and many who did not die of that disease succumbed to shooting affrays. During a period of two months I conducted almost daily the funeral of some murdered prospector or gambler."

At that time a gambler called "Soapy" Smith headed a gang that infested the Klondike and mulcted prospectors. The activities of the band grew to be such a menace that Bishop Rowe and others organized a vigilance committee, which was sent after the gang. Smith was killed and others were driven out of the country.

Bishop Rowe said his winter trips take him two thousand miles into the interior. On snowshoes, in company with an Indian guide, he follows a dog sled, across the country where there are no trails, guided only by a compass through the river valleys and over snowclad mountains to the remote camps of Indians and lonely prospectors.

His narrowest escape occurred the winter before last, when he was caught in a blizzard on the banks of the Yukon river, with the temperature at 50 degrees below zero.

"We succeeded in making the shelter of a mountain side," the Bishop said, else I would not be here to tell of it. I unleashed the dogs and they burrowed into the snow. An Eskimo dog knows instinctively what to do under such circumstances and we did likewise. For three days we lay buried in the snow while the blast raged overhead.

"After the fury of the storm had abated, we scrambled out and uncovered the dogs. They had slept through it all. A short distance off we found a white man, bundled in furs, but frozen to death. There, on the snowbound wastes, I read his funeral service and buried him in a grave of snow, the rainbow's end of many another gold seeker." Pushing on, they ended that trip at Point Barrow, where they met Stefansson's men.

One fine spring day, on another trip, Bishop Rowe came upon what appeared to be a wild man standing on the banks of a creek.

"We were a hundred miles from any trail," he said, "and I wondered what he could be about. Drawing near, I found him to be only another prospector. He apologized for having no more than flour and a bit of tea to offer, upon which he had existed through the previous winter, but declared that food was not the best essential with gold in sight."

"At least twenty-five such fellows wander out of the interior every year under the delusion that they are rich. I have heard them come in, poor mental wrecks, shouting that they were richer than Guggenheim."

Bishop Rowe said three of his women mission workers lost their minds in the interior camps during the last year. He attributes such mental lapses to loneliness.

Provisions for his trips consist of beans and bacon, and he gets dried fish from the Indians, and whale meat from the Eskimos, all the roughest kind of food. He takes news of the world and reading matter for distribution, for news is the first thing asked for by prospector, Indian and even Eskimo.

"Norway has put an embargo on the export of raw copper."

"Oh, well, Ireland will continue to supply the New York police force."

## About Von Hindenburg

Described as a Typical Hun. Stout, Coarse and Pig-Headed

Major General Sir A. E. Turner, in the Saturday Review, writes: "I had the advantage of being attached twice for manoeuvres to the German 14th Army Corps, of which 'Le Moloch allemand,' as the French call him, commanded the 28th Division. He had had no great reputation as a leader in the German army and I saw him worsted and out-generalled by von Bissing, the smartest soldier I ever saw in Germany, and by General von Follies, a particularly efficient commander. Hindenburg gave me the idea of a resolute, pig-headed man, without any surplus share of brains. One took him to be utterly ruthless, and his square head and little eyes showed his Mongol origin and denoted unmistakably cunning and cruelty. While his predecessor, General von Gronc, and his former corps general, von Buelow, received me with open arms and admitted me freely to all the critiques after each day's manoeuvres, von Hindenburg only suffered me because I was there by command of the 'all highest,' and he would not allow me within the circles of his officers at the critiques. He was cold, but not actually rude, but he seemed to enjoy the insulting boorishness to which an underbred Prussian junker treated me on every possible occasion. He was an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke of Baden, who was the soul of courtesy, and I am confident that Hindenburg, who evidently resented my presence on his staff, got the arrogant junker to 'make things hot for me.' I was in no way impressed by Hindenburg's ability. He struck me as a typical Hun—tall, stout and coarse, and like most Germans, a huge eater and drinker. I was told that on one occasion the officers of his staff were discoursing on poetry in his presence and comparing the merits of Shakespeare, Schiller and Goethe. After listening impatiently for a time the general could stand it no longer, and thus admonished them: 'Meine Herren, I have never risked making myself weak by reading poetry, and I strongly advise you to follow my example.'"

## Birds Still Keep Secret

Aviators Cannot Yet Compete With Nature's Flyers

Although of recent years aviation has made tremendous strides, the feat of present day aviators cannot be compared with those of nature's flyers in speed, endurance, lifting and sighting power; birds beat aviators every time.

A common swallow, for instance, can travel in the air at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

The vulture, when swooping on its prey, cuts through the atmosphere at nearly 150 miles an hour.

Some time ago a swallow flew from Antwerp to Compeigne, a distance of 140 miles, in 68 minutes, the flight being timed by observers who returned the bird's average rate of speed at 128 miles an hour.

The fastest an aeroplane has ever travelled is 108 miles an hour, and this speed was only obtained by building a little freak machine, terribly dangerous to handle.

Then, again, birds fly for 24 hours at a stretch without descending, even in boisterous weather.

After eight or nine hours' continued flying an aviator is wearied both mentally and bodily, and if he had strong winds to fight, he is often in a state of collapse.

No flyer could carry out long flights across sea and land like cuckoos, for instance, which any naturalist will tell you often start from English shores and find their way to Africa.

At a height of 10,000 feet the earth in detail is most difficult for an aviator to see, and it is only with strong glasses that he can discern even large buildings and rivers. But, at high altitudes, hawks and kites can spy tiny lizards and field mice on the earth, for their sighting powers are twenty times stronger than those of aviators.—Kansas City Star.

## "Canada in Flanders"

Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, has received, by order of the Canadian Government, ten thousand copies of Sir Max Aitken's book, "Canada in Flanders," for distribution in English schools. Letters acknowledging the books are most striking. The head master, St. Thomas, Bolton, for instance, writes: "Over a hundred of my old boys enlisted in the Canadians." Miss Bothroyd, of Grimsby, remarked: "My girls correspond with those of a Canadian school, and love it." Miss Brown, of Cheltenham, says: "We have twenty scholars corresponding regularly with scholars in Canada." W. J. Walsh, of Cheltenham Hill, says: "My eldest son, a sergeant in the 10th Battalion, fell in the charge in the wood in April, 1915." David Reckie, of Bolton, says: "My son was killed at Ypres."

"Of accurate knowledge I have none, but my wife's charwoman's sister's son

Knows a policeman who, on his beat, Met a housemaid in Downing street. Whose brother says he's got a friend Who says he knows when the war will end."

## Western Butter Shipped to Britain

Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Very Successful

The co-operative creameries which the Provincial Department of Agriculture have established at various parts of the province of Saskatchewan in order to put the dairying business on a firm basis have had a very successful season, reports W. A. Wilson, the Dairy Commissioner.

During the season, he states, the co-operative creameries have had a total output of 2,500,000 pounds of butter. Sixty-seven cars of butter have been shipped to points outside the province, while the local trade took care of about four carloads per month. There were altogether 9,200 farmers who supplied milk and cream to the creameries.

A new venture proved to be a success. This was a trial shipment of butter to Great Britain from Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the provinces combining to make a carload of butter, which went to Manchester, England. This shipment of butter was made direct from Regina and contained butter from Manitoba and Alberta as well as that furnished by the creameries of Saskatchewan. The butter was well received in England; in fact, a demand has been created and there are great possibilities for a future market in England.

## A Big Grain Elevator

Concrete Elevator at Fort William With Storage Capacity of 3,500,000 Bushels

One of the greatest of all elevators is the concrete grain elevator which has just been completed in Fort William, Ont. The storage capacity of this concrete elevator will be 3,500,000 bushels, or about 3,500 carloads, as ordinarily estimated.

The outstanding features of the concrete elevator are its marine unloading cars, which can empty any of the largest boats in less than ten hours. The marine unloading cars have a capacity of about fifty thousand bushels an hour and are capable of unloading a big boat in less than a working day.

It will be possible to load fifty thousand bushels of grain in freight cars every hour, which is tremendously fast. Canal boats can be loaded at the fast rate of thirty thousand bushels an hour. Aside from the great size and wonderful appliances for handling grain which have been incorporated in this elevator, the fact that it is constructed entirely of concrete reduces the liability of fire, and with it the cost of insurance.

## Where Is Your Hired Girl?

(From an Address in Omaha by Congressman Meeker, of St. Louis)

"I'm not asking you now, 'Where is your wandering boy tonight?' I'm asking you where is your hired girl this minute? You don't know, and you don't care. The school teachers, the department store girls, the stenographers and all other classes have privileges this girl has not. They can go home from the office, walk into the front door of anyone's home, sit down and play the piano and enjoy a social evening with the family. But the hired girl is met at the front door by the boss of the house, who says: 'You get around to the back door where you belong, and stay in the kitchen and go up the back stairs.' Then she is given the worst room in the house to sleep in."

"Where do these girls find their companions? When a man comes to call on one of them she can entertain him in the kitchen. If he doesn't like to sit on the washbasin he can sit in the sink. If he doesn't like either, they can go outside and walk up and down the sidewalk. If they're tired of that they can go to the dance hall. There are those three places open to them. While the young people have to sit in the kitchen or go out to the dance hall, where's the lady of the house? She's gone to some reform meeting."

"I tell you the treatment you're giving your hired girl is what's driving girls to ruin, and you have been taught to think it was the saloons. Yes, and you women thought you could save them by marching at the head of a prohibition parade."

## The Slavery of the Belgians

The contention of the German official press that the carrying away from Belgium of great armies of men, who are to be put to forced labor in Germany, is for the good of the Belgians will deceive few who do not wish to be deceived.

Germany, through the dispatch to the front of her workers, finds it increasingly difficult to provide the munitions needed by the army and the food and other supplies required by her soldiers and her civilian population. She has used prisoners to supply her labor lack, but they do not suffice. She has sought to bring the Poles to Germany, but the effort has had small success, and, having elected to try to get the Poles to fight for her, does not deem it wise to resort to forcible deportation. So she turns to Belgium and has brought over huge bodies of slaves. The Hague treaty, to which Germany, as well as the United States, is a party, forbids such enslavement, but this treaty is by another scrap of paper.—New York Globe.

## Dobbin Still on the Job

Motor Industry Has Not Yet Superseded the Horse by a Long Way

Enormous as has been the advance made by the motor industry within recent years, it does not seem to have made any serious inroads on the popularity of the horse. Dobbin is still apparently holding his own on the road, the farm, the park, and the race course. This latter may be regarded as his peculiar preserve.

Though faced for the first time with the rivalry of the motor on the battlefield, where through centuries he has borne, uncomplaining and unrewarded, much of the heat and the burden of the day, he has even there where science has gathered all its resources for a nightly carnival of destruction, proved once more his indispensability.

Many thousands of horses have been shipped from Canada and the United States to Europe since the war began. This has occasioned a scarcity of animals in many parts of the continent, heavy draft horses being especially in request. A dispatch from Chicago states that the adaptable Belgian and Percheron horses are advancing in price. Horses of this class, particularly the lighter types, are fetching big money just now and bringing handsome profits for the lucky owners.

Horses produced by a cross between the purebreds and animals native to this continent are fetching between \$500 and \$600 for a well matched pair, while it is not so long ago that such a team could be purchased for from \$200 to \$300. So that these useful animals have more than doubled in average value.

All this comes as very good news for the people of this city, which is the centre of one of the greatest horse producing districts in North America. Sires of the finest stock are plenty in Alberta, and their progeny are likely to help swell the bank accounts of local farmers and ranchers, besides adding to the prosperity of the province generally.

Old Dobbin has been going for a long time, according to the wise one, but "he ain't went yet."—From the Calgary Herald.

## Dreaded Cargoes

Sailors Hate Sugar and Coffee Worse Than Dynamite

At first sight it would seem that dynamite was a cargo to be carefully avoided. But from a sailor's point of view there are far more dangerous loads. He dreads, for instance, a cargo of sugar. Put hundreds of tons of cane sugar in casks in the hold of a vessel and let the ship steam through a belt of hot weather. The odor is sickening. The sailors cannot get the sweet taste out of their mouths. They crave vinegar or lemon-juice—anything sour. They lose their appetites and are always glad when a voyage on which the cargo was sugar is over.

Coffee is as disagreeable as sugar, in addition to being very dangerous. Cotton is a really dangerous cargo. If a little oil happens to touch raw cotton the result is what is called spontaneous combustion. A single bale of cotton saturated with such an oil as boiled linseed, and lying at the bottom of a hold, can be compared only to a slow match attached to a bomb.

Acids and other chemicals form dangerous cargoes. Carbide of calcium, for instance, is more dangerous than dynamite. Acetylene gas is made from this chemical, and the gas is constantly given off if the product is exposed to the air.

Shipmasters dislike carrying drums of acid where they cannot be reached readily. A Chilean ship put in at the Falkland Islands leaking badly. Her cargo was made up of drums of acid and chalk. The acid had leaked from the drums and mixed with the chalk, forming carbonic acid gas in the hold. This gas is deadly and the crew could not make repairs. Meantime the acid had gathered at the bottom of the hold and eaten away the iron frames of the ship.—Tit-Bits.

## Old Japanese Swords

Rare Metal Responsible for Fine Temper of These Weapons

Ancient weapons, such as helmets and swords, are steadily regaining their lost place in the paraphernalia of the world-wide war. This is the opinion of Capt. Murata, of the Japanese army, who adds that England has recently equipped her men in the field with steel helmets modelled after Japanese helmets of old days. The new headgear, 300,000 of which are reported to be in use in the British army, are made of a compound of steel and aluminum. Light in weight, they are capable of resisting the force of a bullet or shell splinter at five yards distance, as well as spent shot or fragments of shells. On the other hand, Japanese swords are in favor among German soldiers. Long before the war, the military experts of Germany studied Japanese swords, especially those by the famous swordsmith Masamune, the Andrea Ferrar of Japan, and ascertained that molybdenum is responsible for the special sharpness of the Japanese swords. Simultaneously with this valuable discovery, the German authorities bought up the yield of the rare metal in Japan and utilized it in various fields of munition manufacture.—East and West News.

## Boy Scout Notes

World-Wide Work in Fostering Better Understanding Between All Countries

The Headquarters Gazette, the official organ of the Boy Scout Movement in England, tells how Boy Scouts may render a distinct service, not only in defeating the enemy, but in helping Great Britain to overcome certain material weaknesses, and in fostering a better mutual understanding between all countries.

After referring to the fact that the war has awakened England to a realization that she must organize her trade to meet every demand from the different corners of the earth if she wishes to be on a level footing with Germany, the writer says: "Our business in the Scouts, then, is to awaken the rising generation to their future responsibilities, to keep them out of the groove which they had fallen into and to encourage among them the development of individual inventiveness, initiative, technical study and skill, honesty in dealing, knowledge of foreign languages and foreign lands, tact, foresight, and physical health to give the requisite energy and endurance, not merely to defeat our foes, but to improve the standard of our output of peaceful industry."

Then calling attention to the immediate necessity of developing and holding the goodwill and friendship of all neutral nations, the writer again finds work for Boy Scouts: "We have brother Scouts in all those countries," he says, "the rulers, the thinkers and workers of the near future. Let us link ourselves all the closer with them. We have a big possibility in our hands if we can enthrone our boys to keep up a correspondence as brother Scouts with those of foreign countries, in order to bring about a better mutual understanding by telling them of our high aim in the war; of the brave doings of our men; and of what they are suffering to uphold the ideal of honor and justice for other nations."

In a letter to the Manchester Guardian, His Lordship Bishop Well-don, Dean of the Anglican Church in Manchester, England, tells why the Boy Scout movement should be supported. "The Boy Scout movement," he says, "commends itself to me alike on physical, moral and national grounds. For in a day when the deterioration of physique is a grave and growing evil, particularly in the slums of large cities, it demands of all its members constant healthy physical exercise. Not only so, but it encourages the habits of obedience and co-operation; it teaches boys to receive and obey the word of command; it invests daily life with a new significance. But the supreme value, perhaps, of the Boy Scout movement is that under it every boy must every day render some service to somebody else; he must do a good turn; he must help a comrade or a stranger out of the mire; he must act in the true spirit of Christian citizenship. The result is that the Boy Scouts become good patriots, and as there is no regard to creed or class in the movement, it teaches boys the lesson—so vital to modern society—that they must act together, and think well one of another, and try to minimize instead of aggravating the differences which part them."

There is nothing so democratic as a uniform, and with all its Wild West picturesqueness the Boy Scout's costume is a uniform. Dress is the greatest of caste barriers. The Scouts' organization has drawn in a very wide range of classes. In multi some Boy Scouts are poor and badly dressed, others well-to-do and well dressed, but on a Saturday in uniform they are all dressed alike. Their uniform symbolizes a fraternity in which all are equal, with a common ideal, a common occupation, and above all a common code of honor.

Lieutenant Pechkoff, an officer of the Foreign Legion of the French army, and son of "Maxim Gorky," the Russian novelist, in addressing the members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa on Saturday, October 28th, read the following letter received by him from an American lady living in North Carolina and replying to a letter of condolence which on his arrival on this continent a few days earlier he had addressed to her concerning the death of her son, Kiffen Rockwell, a Harvard graduate, who had been a member of Lieutenant Pechkoff's company of the Foreign Legion.

"My Dear Lieutenant.—How your letter cheered and comforted me. Just to hear from someone who knew my faithful boy, who had lately seen him. Ah, yes, my great loss is all the greater because Kiffen was just the boy he was. But I am not rebellious. Just before going to the front last May with the merican esquadron he wrote these words, his last that referred to death: 'Mother, if I die, I want you to know that I have died as every man ought to die, fighting for what is right. I do not feel that I am fighting for France alone, but for the cause of all humanity, the greatest of all causes.' So my brave boy is gone, but he leaves a beautiful memory."

Wife of Author (hearing the sound of a brow being slapped): Oh, Harold! An inspiration?

The Author (sadly): No, my dear—a mosquito.—Punch.

## A Distinction

"Whom is pretty Mrs. Gaddy in mourning for?"

"Nobody that I know of, but she is in black for her husband."



## CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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LADY  
URSULA'S  
HUSBAND—BY—  
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(Continued.)

It was by chance—it must have been only by chance, that the letter Lady Ursula received from Lady Creslow formally inviting her to pay the visit she had suggested, reached Oare Court on the morning after Paul's departure.

She read the letter through with a tearful countenance. Lady Creslow said in the most decided way that the visit was to be paid by Lady Ursula alone, and although she worded her letter tactfully, there could be no doubt that she declined to receive her son. Lady Ursula wondered, however, whether there might not be hidden under these words something of a natural longing to hear about her disinherited son, even though she was too proud to own to such a weakness.

However that might be, the letter had to be answered, and Lady Ursula sat down to do so at once. In her letter she thanked Lady Creslow for her invitation, admitted sorrowfully that all was not well between her and her husband, but gave no details, and ended by saying that, however she might feel towards her husband, it would be too painful for her to visit Lady Creslow without him. With this tactful avoidance of a more explicit avowal of her parting from Paul, Lady Ursula dispatched the letter.

There was only just time to do so before the car was ready to take the Wintersand party to the station. A letter had been sent to Lady Gravenhurst on the previous evening by Lord Eastling, warning her that they were all coming home rather suddenly, and that they had had news to tell her connected with Paul Payne. That was as much as he thought it prudent to write, and he left it to his mother to prepare the Earl.

The journey was a painful one, and tedious besides, as they had to break their journey in London, and the weather was bitterly cold, with snow showers and a biting wind.

An old-fashioned carriage, roomy but not particularly comfortable, was waiting for them at the station, and they reached Wintersand as the short winter's day was drawing to a close.

When the three young people entered the room where Lady Gravenhurst was sitting alone knitting by the fire the meeting was a most distressing one. For Lady Ursula, unable to answer the first questions put to her by the countess about the absence of her husband, burst into tears.

Lady Emmeline led her upstairs, while Lord Eastling hastened to take advantage of the earl's absence to inform his mother of what had occurred.

"I'm afraid, mother," he said, "that you must be prepared for a great shock."

"I am prepared," said she calmly. "Of course a marriage between one of our daughters and an American adventurer could only end in one way."

"Only he's not an American. He's the son of Sir Horton Creslow."

The countess laid down her knitting with a little cry. Those words told her more than he imagined, for she was old enough to remember the scandal caused by the delinquencies of Alban Creslow in his very early youth, and the information as to Paul's identity supplied the key to the puzzle.

"And he's left her?" gasped the countess.

"She sent him away. She had to. She found out that he had been making her a present of jewels which had been stolen."

Lady Gravenhurst was deeply moved and shocked.

"He is living the same sort of life as ever, then?" she asked in a voice of deep distress.

Lord Eastling hesitated.

"I don't know whether I can say that. I'm inclined to think that he is

as heartily tired of the life he's been leading as he is ashamed of it. But what I've told you is enough to show how Ursula felt when she found it out, especially as he had been lying to her about it. I'm afraid, mother, he's a bit of a bad lot."

The countess was deeply distressed, but what troubled her the most was the break between Paul and Ursula. She was inclined to be merciful to Paul, whom she had liked personally, and to believe that a good wife might have done much for him.

"It is not the way to reform a man," she said, "to drive him out of the house when you find he's not a saint."

"It was flagrant, mother," pleaded he. "Remember, those very jewels which he presented to Ursula turned out to be stolen."

"And what has become of them?" she asked quickly.

"They have been sent to the police."

"Restored, that is to say."

"Yes, Ursula did that yesterday."

"Against his will?"

"No, I can't say that."

"Well, that alters the case, does it not? If Paul allowed them to be restored to their owners, and if you believe that he wishes to lead an honest life for the future, Ursula should not have been hard. Where has he gone to?"

"I don't know."

Lady Gravenhurst looked annoyed.

"More scandal and gossip," she murmured. "You can't even answer the questions which will be asked by everyone about his disappearance, then?"

"No, I suppose we can't."

The countess seemed to think this was as bad as anything she had heard about the affair. Decorum was one of the household gods of the establishment, and this was a breach of it which she could not forgive.

"What will my father say?" asked Lord Eastling.

"He will say," said the countess with decision, "that the girls ought never to have been allowed to visit at Oare Court. Indeed, I'm afraid he will find a certain satisfaction in showing us that it was the sort of thing we ought to have been prepared for, when we let them stay with such extraordinary people as these Jacksons."

Lord Eastling uttered an exclamation.

"That would be most unjust," he said. "What does Emmeline say to that?"

The question aroused fresh alarm in the countess.

"Emmeline!" echoed she. "Why should she be interested?" She faced her son solemnly. "Do you mean to tell me," she said, "that Emmeline also is going to contract a marriage of the same kind?"

"Oh, no, no! I'm sure I hope not. I don't know of any such thing," said he hastily. "But, well, you know, mother, you wouldn't have let them go there if you hadn't understood that—that—well, that they are girls, and that there are men about Oare Court, men who are looking out for wives."

"They must find them elsewhere than in our family, my son," said Lady Gravenhurst. "I don't like these fortuitous alliances. Hush! here comes your father!"

The earl came into the room at the moment, and greeted his son with an inquiry as to the reason of their sudden return.

"I thought you were all going to stay at this place with the odd name, among those funny people, until—the election," said he.

Lord Eastling made the best answer he could, saying that his sisters wanted to come back to Wintersand, and then he made his escape, leaving the task of breaking the bad news to his mother.

But Lady Gravenhurst found the way had been made smooth for her in a manner she did not expect. The earl had met his younger daughter, and had been prepared by her for the fact that there had been "friction," as she described it, at Oare Court on account of the pearls which had been taken away and then restored to Mrs. Finchden.

Of course the earl and countess had heard this story, and had treated the affair as "the sort of thing that happens at houses of that kind."

Now, however, the affair had assumed a more sinister aspect, and Lady Gravenhurst informed her husband that Paul Payne was implicated in the business.

"Just what I should have expected," said the earl indignantly. "I hope this will be a warning to you, my dear, not to allow the young people to visit at second-rate houses for the future."

"I'm afraid," said Lady Gravenhurst gently, "that the harm is done. Did Emmeline tell you that Ursula and her husband have separated?"

The earl drew himself up.

"That I cannot permit," said he with decision. "They must make it up again. I cannot have gossip about the marriage at this early stage. What is it? Incompatibility of temper, I suppose? As if everybody's temper was not incompatible with

everybody else's, unless people have the sense to agree to disagree."

"It is more important than that,"

"What is the matter then?"

"Paul has been found out to be living under an assumed name."

"Good gracious!"

"He is really a son of Sir Morton Creslow. You remember the scandal of a dozen years ago?"

The earl was partly exasperated, and partly calmed, for he considered that a scapegrace who is the son of an English baronet of ancient name is at least the equal of a man of reputable life who comes from nowhere and is related to nobody one has ever heard of.

"Has he ever been convicted?" he asked in a low voice.

"Never. I am led to believe that he was always too clever for that."

The earl sighed.

"It's a most unhappy business," he said; "but still I am of opinion that, all things considered, they would do better to hush it up. Ursula can surely bring her good influence, the influence of her own family and our own life, to bear on her husband."

"I don't know. They have been too precipitate altogether. He has gone away, and I understand that nobody knows where he is."

The earl was very much put out.

"I consider that Ursula is very greatly to blame," said he stiffly. "What is the use of the marriage service if a woman thinks herself at liberty to dismiss her husband at the first disagreement?"

"It is an exceptional case, dear," put in the countess, gently.

"Ursula considers herself an exceptional woman," retorted the earl.

"Well, what can we do? The harm is done. Paul has gone away; in fact, he has disappeared."

The earl walked up and down the room several times, and then stood within a few feet of the countess, looking at the fire.

"What will be the end of this unhappy business?"

Lady Gravenhurst shook her head.

"I am afraid," she said with a suppressed sob, "that Ursula will break her heart."

(To Be Concluded.)

Enormous Quantities of  
Rubber To Be UsedOutput of Rubbers and Overshoes  
Will Be Especially Large  
This Season

It will no doubt be a matter of interest to many to learn that the estimated quantity of crude rubber to be used this year by the manufacturers of the different rubber products will amount to 202,000 tons. In the face of the fact that the United States will use approximately half of the output, while Great Britain is in practical control of the entire world's supply, a peculiar situation is presented. The explanation given in respect to the control of the supply is that the present producing plantations were established by Great Britain some years ago. Through the financing and under the direction of the British Government, rubber plantations are now operated in Ceylon, Sumatra, the Malay States and Java.

As a result of this control, the British Government has been able to gradually lower the price of crude rubber from the former price of \$3 a pound, which obtained in 1910, to 67 cents a pound at the present time. Just previous to the outbreak of the war the price paid for crude rubber was \$1.25 per pound, so it will be noticed that despite war conditions, when the prices of all commodities have been soaring upwards, the price of crude rubber has been reduced.

It naturally follows that rubber is now rapidly superseding leather in every instance possible. The cost of leather is soaring constantly, and leather footwear is reaching prohibitive prices. Rubber footwear will, according to indications, be extensively worn this winter. It will no doubt prove a real economy to protect expensive leather shoes with rubbers and with rubber overshoes. Nothing is more ruinous to leather than water, snow water having a particularly injurious effect on fine shoes.

## Mother's Cookies

When Mother's bakin' cookies the kitchen is so nice!  
I love to smell the ginger an' different kinds of spice;  
I like to go an' stay there; I kind of hang about;  
(Sometimes I get a cookie, sometimes I go without!)  
But if I'm very quiet an' do not tease, you know,  
My Mother's sure to let me have a bit of cookie dough.  
An' then, I make a cookie-man. It is such lots of fun,  
Although he's very hard an' black when all his bakin's done;  
Most nobody will eat him! It's strange, but it is true,  
He never tastes at all at all as Mother's cookies do!

—Congregationalist.

## One Change

"Does your husband love you as well as he did when you were first married?"  
"He claims to, but he doesn't make such a fuss about it."

## Not Much on Looks

Diner (looking at order): This isn't a very good looking piece of meat.  
Waiter: Well, you ordered a plain steak.

Rubber Supply Steady  
While Leather Gets Scarcer

This Explains Low Price of Rubber Footwear in Spite of Increase in Cost of Chemicals, Fabrics and Labor.

The war is using up enormous quantities, both of leather and rubber. At the same time it is seriously restricting the output of the former, much of which came from Russia—while rubber production keeps pace with the demand. From the great plantations now reaching maturity in Britain's tropical Dominions will come this year 150,000 tons of raw rubber—75% of the world's production, and an increase of over 40,000 tons over last year.

Thus, thanks to the British Government's foresight in encouraging these plantations, the Allied armies have been abundantly supplied with all the rubber products they need—Germany and her allies have been cut off—and the price to the world at large has actually been reduced. Meanwhile leather has been getting scarcer and more expensive—80% higher than in 1914—and the end is not yet.

At normal prices a pair of good shoes cost about four times as much as a pair of rubbers—and would last twice as long if rubbers or overshoes were worn to protect them. Or a pair of heavy rubbers for the farm cost much less than heavy shoes, and would stand much more wear in bad weather. So even before the war rubbers were a mighty good investment, to say nothing of their prevention of wet feet, colds and doctors' bills.

Now, when leather costs so much more in proportion, the saving from wearing rubber footwear is so outstanding that no one who believes in thrift will think of doing without rubbers, overshoes, rubber boots, or whatever kind of rubber footwear best suits his needs. Nor will he who is anxious to help win the war, for by wearing rubber he conserves the leather that is so scarce, yet so absolutely necessary to the soldiers.

Wear Rubbers and Save Leather for  
our Fighting Men!

17

## Inconsistent

A man who took his infant daughter to be baptized told the clergyman to call her Venus.

"But I refuse to call her Venus," said the clergyman indignantly. "Venus is the name of a pagan goddess."

"Well, how about your own girl, Diana?" said the man.—London Answers.

## Advantage of Lady Churchwardens

Lady churchwardens may come to the fore as a result of the shortage of men. One such official in a primitive parish insisted on her right to collect alms. "I get more money than anybody else," said she, in reply to a remonstrance, "for if folks won't put in when I hand the bag I stand there till they do."—London Daily News.

## Dizziness

## and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's  
Instant ReliefLIVER TONIC  
ANTACID  
CATHARTIC  
PAIN EXPELLERSore  
Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smearing, just Eye Comfort.

Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Remedy 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1136





**EXCELSIOR**  
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY  
AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY  
ESTABLISHED 1890  
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

## CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP Everybody's Favourite

Children think only of the sweetness and delightful flavour, on Bread, Toast and Griddle Cakes.

But "grown-ups" know of the splendid food value of this famous table syrup—how wholesome and nutritious it is—and far more economical than preserves, or butter, and sugar, when spread on bread.

Write our Montreal Office for a copy of our new recipe book—  
"Desserts and Candies"—sent free.

Dealers everywhere have "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins. Get some today.

**THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED**  
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.  
Makers of "Fifty White" Corn Syrup—Borden's Corn Syrup—  
and "Silver Glaze" Laundry Starch. 220W



## Men Wanted for the Navy

**The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy**

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

**PAY** \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, \$20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.



### The Navy Ever on Guard

The movements of the armies fill the eye, and every day brings its reports of encouraging progress; but, silent and efficient, the British fleet, hidden amid the mists, remains the main support of the Allies today, as it proved their deliverance at the beginning of the war.—London Telegraph.

Tommy (to bareheaded German): Want to surrender, do yer? You ain't no good ter me like that! You 'op back and bring yer 'elmet wiv yer. I'm goin' 'ome on leave next week.—London Opinion.

### Ready to Fight

When the official head and spokesmen of the United States talks in one breath about strict accountability, and a championship of civilization and humanity, then says he is too proud to fight, next explains that we are not fighting because the quarrel (of civilization and humanity) is petty and we don't know what it is about and finally announces our readiness to fight the world some time in the future "to maintain peace among mankind," he is giving to his country a reputation which we do not deserve.—Buffalo Express.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

### Absolute Zero

By absolute zero scientists mean the point where absolutely no heat exists. This is assumed to be at about 273 degrees Centigrade, or 273 degrees below freezing.

That point has never been reached actually, but by liquefying gases and by their evaporation liquefying others 268 degrees has been reached in Europe.

There is a practical value in the experiments, for it has been discovered that the electrical resistance of nearly all metals decreases with the temperature and near the absolute zero it vanishes altogether. Mercury, for instance, at about four degrees above absolute zero, becomes an almost perfect conductor. Could this phenomenon be applied practically, the smallest wire could be used for carrying the heaviest charge of electricity.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

### Preserving Eggs by Gas

A method of preserving eggs which is said to keep them absolutely fresh for an indefinite length of time is in use in France. New laid eggs in tin cases holding 1,000 each are placed in an autoclave, from which the air is exhausted until all the gas and nitrogen are introduced from tanks of these gases in liquid form and the tins containing the eggs are sealed with solder. Any germs of decay are killed by these gases, and it is said that the flavor of the eggs is in no way affected.

### Thankful

"This is the last time I shall bring this bill," said the enraged collector. "Thanks," replied the impecunious debtor. "You are so much more considerate than the other fellow; he said he was going to come again."

## Revolutionizing Shell Making

Manitoba Man Invents Machine to Facilitate Output

Through an official visit of the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, the Premier of the province, the mayor of the city and others to a factory in St. Boniface, Man., it has leaked out that a local mechanical genius has invented two machines which promise to revolutionize shell-making methods. They can produce 10 shells in the time that it takes to make one by the usual process. They are capable of turning out a shell from a solid piece of steel finished ready for the load in three minutes.

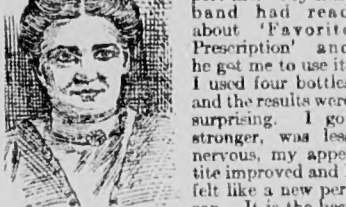
Experts have examined them and pronounced them to be valuable additions to modern mechanical appliances. In all munition factories, they say, were equipped with such machines, there would be no difficulty in meeting the enormous needs of the allied armies.

Mechanical engineers from New York and Chicago, sent to inspect and report, said that, besides being the biggest war-time inventions they knew of, they would revolutionize things in the ordinary world of mechanics and commerce, being quite easily adaptable to many other purposes, such as automobile bearings, cylinders, etc.

## AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"I was miserable, tired out and dragging around. My legs could scarcely support me. My husband had read about 'Favorite Prescription' and he got me to use it. I used four bottles and the results were surprising. I got stronger, was less nervous, my appetite improved and I felt like a new person. It is the best medicine for women I have ever heard of."

—Mrs. A. C. BROWN, 39 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.



There is nothing that will bring comfort and renew hope to the invalid so surely as good news. When the vital forces are at a low ebb and everything seems useless, a ray of joy and assurance will stimulate the weary body to new effort and energy. A letter from a loved one has turned the tide in many a siege of sickness.

Doctor Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., has good news for every suffering woman. Write him to-day and tell him your troubles, and he will send you just the right advice to restore you to health and bring back the roses to your cheeks, and without charge. His "Favorite Prescription" has been the rescue of thousands of suffering women. Many grateful patients have taken Dr. Pierce's advice.

Mothers, if your daughters are weak, lack ambition, are troubled with headaches, lassitude and are pale and sickly, Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription is just what they need to surely bring the bloom of health to their cheeks and make them strong and healthy.

It is not a secret remedy because its ingredients are printed on wrapper. Sold in either tablet or liquid form.

"I'm sorry I asked the girl to clean the typewriter."

"Why?"

"She took fifteen minutes to clean the type and two hours to manure her finger-nails afterwards."

Young Doctor: I haven't lost a patient since I hung out my shingle.  
Second Ditto: I wish I had your luck. All mine get well.

## Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick

Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

*W. D. Carter*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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## Russia's Lost Mica Deposits

Long before window glass was made, Russia supplied the world with mica. In 1681 she exported 42,000 kilograms to Holland, 40,000 kilograms to England, and 8,000 kilograms to America. (A kilogram equals about two and a fifth pounds). As the glass industry grew that of mica waned, and so completely that the deposits of mica were forgotten. Before the present war Russia was actually importing mica from Canada and India. Today some of the mica beds have been rediscovered in the Mamysky forest, which is now producing 6,000 kilograms annually. Other deposits are being worked in the Ural Mountains, near Archangel, and in Siberia. The price has risen from about \$1.50 a pound to about \$35 a pound.

## CHILBLAINS



Quickly and Effectively Cured with  
**EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**  
For Sale by All Dealers  
**DOUGLAS & CO.**  
Proprietors  
Nabucco - Ont.

## Unions Solve High Cost of Living

The railway unions of this town have solved the high cost of living. Some time ago a special committee was appointed to purchase food and fuel supplies as required by their members. The committee has handled within the past week two carloads of potatoes, two cars of wood, forty head of cattle, two tons of honey, eight carloads of coal, and fifty carloads of hardwood. In a few days it expects a carload of groceries and two of apples. The committee is composed of twenty-five members, representing different crafts, and has saved 30 per cent. on its purchases to date.

## Exhausted from Asthma.

Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

## A Baked Apple for Breakfast

Potatoes are selling for \$6 a barrel and apples for \$4.50. Eat apples and save money while bettering your health. Eat them baked, stewed, fried and raw. The apple crop this year amounts to 67,695,000 barrels, and that is 9,000,000 barrels less than last year. There is nothing finer than a baked apple for breakfast. The best apples are free from bruises and worm holes. They were raised by farmers who have studied and practiced the methods of spraying. Here are the results of the scientific knowledge broadcasted by the Department of Agriculture, bringing better goods to our homes.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## \$100 Reward. \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

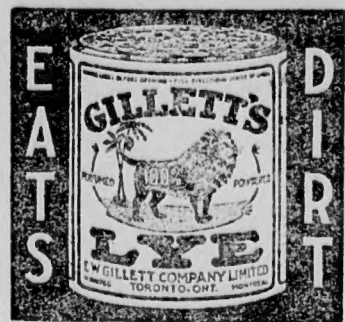
## Our Forest Products

The state of Canada's trade in timber since the war is a matter of the greatest importance to our citizens. The figures for the calendar years 1914 and 1915 are given in the bulletins of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The subject is divided in this way: Lumber is dealt with in Bulletin 58A, pulp and pulpwood in 58B, and poles and cross-ties in 58C. Any citizen interested who has not received a copy of any of these bulletins may secure one free by writing to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

**A Safe Pill for Sufferers.**—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition, and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

## Popular Authoress

"That stringy looking lady going by over there is our well-known authoress," triumphantly stated the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "Her contributions are printed in the big newspapers all over the country. She is an old maid. Her name is Miss Cressaphine Clatter."  
"Strange, but I did not remember having heard anything about her," said the stranger. "What does she write—poetry?"  
"Nopel testimonials. She has been cured of most all the ills that human flesh is ill to, as the teller said."  
—Judge.



## One Grave Lesson of the War

One of the grave lessons of this war—as of every war—is that the consequences of carelessness, indifference and ignorance are not to be made good by any bravery or zeal of the fighting man. And for that reason it would be treason to the Empire to permit the careless, indolent and ignorant to escape scotfree when their faults cause disaster. — London Daily Mail.

## THE ONLY WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM

Must Be Treated Through the Blood and the Poisonous Acid Driven Out

The twinges and tortures of rheumatism are not due to cold, damp weather as so many people suppose. Rheumatism comes from poisonous acid in the blood. This is a medical truth that every rheumatic sufferer should realize. There is only one way to cure rheumatism—it must be treated through the blood. All the liniments and rubbing and so-called electrical treatment in the world will not cure rheumatism, and the sufferer who tries them is not only wasting money, but is allowing the trouble to become more firmly rooted in the system and harder to cure when the proper remedy is tried. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have had remarkable success in curing rheumatism because they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, driving out the poisonous acid, releasing the stiffened joints, clearing away the torturing pains, and giving the victim renewed health and ease. Mr. Vincent Brown, Havre Boucher, N.S., says: "For two years I was an almost constant sufferer from rheumatism, the trouble being so bad at times that I could scarcely get about. The trouble seemed to bring with it anaemia, and altogether I was in a very bad condition. I used doctor's medicine for almost a year without relief. Then on the advice of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I think I took altogether about a dozen boxes, with the result that I am again enjoying perfect health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Origin of an Old Saw

"A feather in your cap" arose from a custom of woodcraft enthusiasts, and in Scotland today the one who kills the first woodcock plucks out a feather and proudly wears it in his cap. Oliver Cromwell gave it dignity of thought and diction when he declined England's offered crown. "Royalty is but a feather in a man's cap," he said. "Let children enjoy their rattle."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

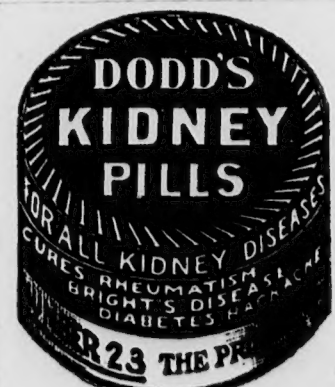
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. MASTERS.

## Magnitude of Arcturus

The star Arcturus, which is known to be a sun for a faraway system of planets, is 11,500,000 times farther removed from us than is our solar luminary. His diameter is 71,000,000 and his circumference about 224,000,000 miles. Our sun is but 866,000 miles in diameter, a fact which proves that Arcturus is at least 551,000 times greater in bulk than is our sun.



## The Best of Everything

goes into the making of

**Som-Mor Biscuit**

and naturally the best "sodas" you can buy come out the other end of our modern automatic ovens—baked to a turn—ready to delight you with their crispness and flavor.

In Packages Only.

The same high-class materials and skill make our

**ROYAL ARROWROOT BISCUIT**

so good that it is a favorite everywhere, especially for the children.



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited  
EDMONTON - ALTA.



We beg to announce that in the future  
our terms will be

**CASH**

A shipment of  
**Bran and Shorts**  
just received

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.**

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA

## The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

was organized by the farmers of the Province of  
Alberta in 1913—its growth has been phenomenal.

There are now 102 Elevators equipped to handle your  
grain. At any time your Company is in a position to  
make you track quotations—to handle your grain on con-  
signment, or to give you by letter, wire or telephone the  
fullest information regarding prices and conditions. **And  
remember it is your own Company co-operative**  
in its work, organized to help, giving at all times prompt  
service, courteous attention, quick returns.

SEE OUR AGENT

**The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative  
Elevator Company Limited**

320-340 Lougheed Building - Calgary

## AUCTION SALE

FRANK KITELEY

Under instructions from Mr. Frank Kiteley, I will sell by Public Auction  
at his farm, Sec. 12, Tp. 31, Rge. 29, W. 4th M., 7 miles east  
of Didsbury, on the south road, on

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, '17**

the following consist of:

9 HEAD HORSES—Grey gelding,  
6 yrs., wgt. 1550; bay mare, 7 yrs.,  
wgt. 1425; black mare, 11 yrs., wgt.  
1200; sorrel gelding, aged wgt. 1300;  
chestnut gelding, 12 yrs., wgt. 1100;  
black gelding, 12 yrs., wgt. 1500; team  
black drivers, 7 and 10 yrs., wgt. 950  
and 1000; bay filly, rising 2 yrs., heavy  
stock.

50 HEAD OF CATTLE—10 head  
of A1 milk cows, all supposed to be in  
calf, 2 to freshen in February, balance  
in April; 10 head heifers, rising 2 yrs.,  
supposed to be in calf; 15 calves; Dur-  
ham bull, 2 yrs. old; 15 head steers,  
rising 2 yrs.

HOGS—3 brood sows; 9 shoats;  
11 pigs, wgt. about 150 lbs. if not pre-  
viously sold; about 75 chickens

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Frost &  
Wood binder; hay sweep; Deering  
mower; top buggy; forks; Deering rake  
10 ft.; fanning mill; wagon half truck  
with triple box; wagon and rack, 20  
ft. ladder; set sleighs, nearly new; iron  
kettle; overthrow stacker; cow chains;  
Mandt manure spreader; saws; Massey  
Harris spring tooth cultivator; 20 ft.  
drag harrow; 16 plate disc; 12 plate  
disc; tools; 14 in. gang plow, great west;  
John Deere stag sulky breaking plow;  
shovels; double disc drill, 18 discs;  
automatic grain picker; set scales;

hog feeder; 2 stacker ropes; cistern  
pump with piping; grindstone; tank  
heater; 15 ft. cable with cable blocks;  
blacksmith vise; logging chain and  
other articles too numerous to men-  
tion.

HARNESSES—Set heavy brass  
mounted harness; new; set single har-  
ness; set breeding harness; set hack  
and harness; set democrat harness;  
set driving harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Kitchen  
cabinet; 2 cupboards; 2 extension  
tables; kitchen table; centre table; 2  
rocking chairs; arm chair; camp chair;  
12 doz. kitchen chairs; 12 doz. dining  
chairs; 2 iron beds, springs and mat-  
tresses; wooden bed, spring and mat-  
tress; rag carpet, 12 x 16; piece of lin-  
oleum, 12 x 16; writing desk; couch;  
2 dressers; 2 heating stoves; Findlay  
cook stove; butter worker; Dairy Maid  
cream separator; Favorite churn, No. 2;  
butter bowl; Raymond sewing ma-  
chine; set dishes, all cooking utensils;  
mail box; 4 creamer cans; 2 10-gal.  
cream cans; washing machine; 2  
wringers; copper boiler; 32 20 Marlin  
rifle, repeater; quantity of potatoes;  
Chenille curtains; picture frames; a  
number of heavy quilts; Webster's dic-  
tionary; Edison phonograph with 60  
records if not previously sold.

Everything must be sold as the owner is leaving the country  
SALE AT 11 A.M. SHARP. LUNCH AT NOON

**TERMS**—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that a  
month a credit of 11 months will be given on  
approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent.  
off for cash. **G. B. SEXSMITH, AUCTIONEER**

## Information For Potato Growers

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT TO REGU-  
LATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF  
CANADIAN POTATOES INTO THE  
UNITED STATES

The Department of Agriculture has  
just been advised of an important a-  
mendment to these regulations.

Hereafter permits will be issued to  
United States importers by the Feder-  
al Horticultural Board at Washington  
for the admission of Canadian potatoes  
at any port of entry instead of at cer-  
tain designated ports as at present and  
without inspection at the port of entry,  
except when such inspection is speci-  
fically required by the Board, but each  
shipment must be accompanied by two  
copies of a certificate of soundness  
signed by the shipper certifying that  
the potatoes are as sound as is com-  
mercially practicable and that the  
shipment contains not more than ten  
per cent. of potatoes showing traces of  
scab, ry rot, wilt, or other potato  
disease taken altogether.

Canadian shippers in obtaining from  
the United States consignee the num-  
ber of his permit should ask to be sup-  
plied with enough copies of the cer-  
tificate of soundness to cover the in-  
dividual shipments to be made.

Shippers re-ware that the offer-  
ing for entry to the United States of  
potatoes not up to the standard of the  
certificate of soundness may lead not  
only to the rejection of their particular  
shipments, but also to the cancellation  
of existing permits and the refusal of  
new permits as to such shippers.

Further information respecting these  
regulations may be obtained on ap-  
plication to the Dominion Botanist, Cen-  
tral Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

## Attempt to Raise Muskrat in Europe Proves absolute Fai ure

Only a few years ago, the attempt was  
made to transplant and raise muskrat in  
Bohemia, and strange to say, in his new  
home, the muskrat soon degenerated into  
what we in America know as a common  
wharf rat with no value in his pelt as an  
article for furriers' use and a nuisance  
beyond control. The writer, Mr. A. B.  
Shubert, President of A. B. Shubert,  
Inc., Chicago, U.S.A., the largest house  
in the world dealing exclusively in A-  
merican raw furs, made a personal in-  
vestigation of the muskrat in Bohemia,  
visiting Prague and Smichow, in the  
neighborhood where the American Mus-  
krat was first planted. The geography of  
this country is about the same as the  
Northern States, the climatic conditions  
will compare very favorably with Illinois,  
Indiana, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin  
and Michigan and the temperature will  
average about the same.

The importation of the Muskrat was  
manifestly made with the intention to  
settle the race in Bohemia and increase  
them, so as to cheapen the pelt that was  
imported from America. The animal  
got quickly acclimated and the number  
was greatly increased. Notwithstanding  
all this, it was made plain that the ex-  
periment was a failure from a commer-  
cial point of view. Why this little fur-  
bearer should so deteriorate in the qual-  
ity of its fur, no one as yet has been able  
to explain and the only explanation that  
Mr. Shubert could give was that it was  
possibly caused by the fact that the A-  
merican muskrat could not understand  
the Bohemian language.

The pelt of the Muskrat is unquestion-  
ably the most serviceable and profitable  
of any of the fur-bearers of North America  
and at the present time bringing a high  
market price. The muskrat makes his  
home in every State in the Union and  
every Province of Canada and will not  
thrive in any other land.

**DON'T  
FORGET  
THE  
WAR VETERAN  
WHEN YOU HAVE A  
JOB TO OFFER**

Please notify  
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE  
EDMONTON,  
Howard Stutchbury, Secy.  
OR  
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY,  
Wm. Alsdorf, Asst. Secy.

## DIDSBURY ROLL OF HONOR

The men whose names are marked  
with a \* have been killed for the  
glorious cause of humanity and civiliza-  
tion.

Sgt. R. Lenny	Sgt. Hogg, Sr.
W. Jenkins	P. Wood
E. Sexsmith	J. Riddell
K. Owen	L. C. Swann
Hopkins	Geo. F. Monck
Wright	W. Vipond
Hogg	W. Hogg
Blaine	P. Blaine
Garrison	Alf. Jury
E. Mellow	* C. Turner
W. Simpson	A. Cross
W. Fraser	H. Lee
Gilbert Garrison	A. J. Nunan
Jno. Mortimer	J. Frost
Grant	Sgt. A. May
J. Pearson	S. Brown
N. Birchough	J. Anderson
Paine	R. Dickson
Baker	A. Jenkins
J. Baptist	F. Lloyd
B. Barker	A. B. Kembry
F. Jackson	Jackson
Trp. F. M. Nelson	Sgt. R. Alloway
Sgt. L. C. Cooper	B. Tidwell
D. Nash	P. J. Moynihan
Geo. Walsh	Gib. Howe
Sutter	Geo. Standing
Lance Corp. R. Esson	T. Birchell
W. O'Donnell	Fred Adams
S. W. Dugdale	K. L. Sandford
H. Bradwell	R. J. Townend
Peter R. Weber	W. W. W. W.
Henry Roeth	Alf. Mjolsness
Frank Fletcher	G. E. Waters
T. Stapleton	Lloyd Ruby
J. Baker	J. Sinclair
* Jim Nelson	W. London
T. Potts	W. Boyer
T. Birchall	A. Bosanko
G. Coates	G. Howe
Geo. E. T. Smith	T. Heliwell
H. Fawkes	H. Doyle
Lt. Stauffer, M.P.P.	C. Mortimer
E. Kauffman	J. Garner
R. Wilson	Sgt. H. Gathercole
Corp. A. Weber	M. Moyer
Dean Warren	J. Gordon
G. R. Anderson	J. Duncan
A. Hardy	H. Kent
D. C. Archer	W. L. Lane
Lorne Good	H. E. Doepel
Levi Rupp	J. B. Kerr
Morris Shantz	August Hermanson
L. McNaughton	K. L. Sandford
G. Chapman	R. Crease
J. Blacklock	W. A. Bicknell
Arnold Baime	C. W. Payne
M. Huber	Victor Morphy
Pat. Worthington	Sid Worthington
Joe Buckston	Dave Sutherland
Hermanson	P. Stewart
H. Moncey	Cecil Keagan
Capt. A. J. Weart	Capt. G. M. Reed
Ernest Brown	R. Bradwell
Sgt. E. B. Grange	Harold Gilmore
Bert Gilmore	Clarence Earle
F. Cornford	David Allan
Fred Admonson	Year Wood
Roper	Charles Rhodes
J. Mjolsness	W. Baker
Fred Winship	Rex Dolman
Pierce Bellamy	Leo. Babin
Albert Peck	L. Einfeld
Radford	J. Jennings
G. Chapman	Watt
C. Cornford	J. Robertson
G. Roades	H. Morris
John E. Johnson	Harold Kiteley
M. L. McWilliams	

## FORMER RESIDENTS

D. Siebert  
L. C. Coffey  
Capt. E. E. Topliffe  
Frank Oliver  
C. Hueston  
L. Shantz  
L. E. G. Grant  
Stanley Moore  
P. Brooks  
Ed Hunt

## Births

BROOKE—On Sunday, December 31st,  
1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh  
Brooke, a son.

MEYERS—On Saturday, December  
23rd, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. V. S.  
Meyers, a son.

## STRAYED

STRAYED—Black horse, weight  
1400, 12 years old, white spot on fore-  
head; cut on right upper eye lid, 3 white  
feet, long mane and tail; also a bay horse  
weight 1200, 10 years old, white spot on  
forehead, branded 35 on right shoulder,  
one white foot. Jans Rhodes, Sundre.

## STRAYED

Strayed from Carstairs, Alberta, one  
bay gelding, branded X over diamond on  
left thigh; black gelding, branded with  
star on left thigh; bay mare, branded W  
over B on right hip; bay mare, branded  
with half moon, points up, with three  
prongs running up from center; black  
mare, no brand. Will pay \$5 per head  
for their return to Carstairs. STERLING &  
ESTER.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or be-  
fore full moon. All visiting brethren  
welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.  
Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler  
street. Business Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds. - - - Alberta

**Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.**  
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Aus-  
tin are now held by me.  
Special Attention paid to collections—  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada  
Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office  
opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.  
Residence Phone 50 - Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's  
Hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of  
Union Bank.

PHONE 128  
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any  
male over 18 years old, may home-  
stead a quarter section of available  
Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan  
or Alberta. Applicant must appear in  
person at the Dominion Lands Agency  
or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry  
by proxy may be made at any Dominion  
Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on  
certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon  
and cultivation of the land in each of  
three years. A homesteader may live  
within nine miles of his homestead on a  
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain  
conditions. A habitable house is required  
except where residence is performed in  
the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cul-  
tivation under certain conditions.  
In certain districts a homesteader in  
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-  
section alongside his homestead. Price  
\$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each  
of three years after entering homestead  
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-  
stead right may take a purchased home-  
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00  
per acre. Duties—Must reside six  
months in each of three years, cultivate  
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for  
—1141.

## U. F. A. No. 12—MEETING

A meeting of the local branch of the  
U. F. A. No. 12, will be held in J. V.  
Berscht's old store building on Monday  
evening, January 8th, at 8 o'clock. Dele-  
gates will be elected for the Convention  
to be held in Edmonton, also other  
business of importance will be dealt with.  
A programme is being arranged so that  
a social evening will be spent amongst  
the members and their families. Every-  
body should make it a point to be pre-  
sent at this meeting.

C. F. BRESSE, Secretary